BY FULTON & PRICE, PROPRIETORS,
To whom all letters on business must be addressed.
JAS. FULTON, Editor....A. L. PRICE, Associate Editor.

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All persons subscribing for this paper since the 29th of October, 1857, will have their papers discontinued on expiration of the time paid for. All former subscribers can come under this rule, if they desire to do so.

Wilmington Journal.

VOL. 19. } CONFEDERATE STATES OF AMERICA—WILMINGTON, N. C., THURSDAY MORNING, SEPT'R 4, 1862. { NO. 2.

TERMS OF ADVERTISING.

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Professional and Business Cards.

GEO. W. ROSE,
CARPENTER AND CONTRACTOR,
June 17 WILMINGTON, N. C.

J. J. COX, W. P. KENDALL, J. S. KENDALL.
COX, KENDALL, & CO.
COMMISSION MERCHANTS AND WHOLESALE GROCERS, No. 11 & 12, North Water St.
Oct. 24th, 1861. 9-tf

ALEXANDER OLDHAM,
DEALER IN GRAIN, AND COMMISSION MERCHANT.
WILMINGTON, N. C.
Prompt attention given to the sale of *Cotton, Flour, Bacon* and other Country Produce.
Dec, 22d, 1859 17—

WALKER MEARES,
DRUGGIST AND APOTHECARY,
No. 45 MARKET STREET.
A full stock of Medicines, Paints, Oils, Window Glass, Hair Brushes, Paint Brusees, Toilet Soaps, Fancy Articles, Landreth's Garden Seeds, &c., &c., constantly on hand.
The attention of Physicians is especially called to the stock of Medicines, which are warranted as being pure.
November 25, 1859.

WILLIAM H. LIPPITT,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DRUGGIST, and Dealer in Paints, Oils, Dye Stuffs, Window Glass, Garden Seeds, Perfumery, Patent Medicines, &c. &c., corner of Front and Market sts., immediately opposite SHAW'S old stand Wilmington, N. C. 5

JOSEPH L. KEEN,
CONTRACTOR AND BUILDER, respectfully informs the public that he is prepared to take contracts in his line of business. He keeps constantly on hand, LIME, CEMENT, PLASTER, PLASTERING HAIR, Philadelphia PRESS BRICK, FIRE BRICK, &c.
N. B. To Distillers of Turpentine,—he is prepared to put up Stills at the shortest notice. May 20—37-1y.

For Sale and to Let.

VALUABLE SOUND LANDS FOR SALE.
THE SUBSCRIBER, wishing to move to his late purchase in S. Carolina, offers for sale his Plantation on Topsail Sound, 12 miles from Wilmington, containing over five hundred acres of the best quality Pea Nutt land. About half of the tract is now under cultivation. Also, a small tract of piney land, lying in front of said place, on the main road leading to Wilmington. These lands are principally on the Sound, convenient for fish and oysters—or for making Salt—and are believed to be as desirably located as any lands on the Sound. There is about one hundred acres of the very best Pea Land, ready to tend, a portion of which has already been deaded, and contains a large quantity of seasoned trees, the very best for boiling Salt—and convenient to the Sound. Persons wishing to purchase a desirable residence would do well to examine the premises. Terms made easy.
N. F. NIXON.
Dec. 19, 1861. 17-tf

Drugs, Medicines, Paints, Oils, &c.

PAINTS—PAINTS.
PURE WHITE LEAD;
" Snow White Zinc;
" White Gloss Zinc;
Linseed Oil, Varnish, Patent Dryers, &c. For sale whole sale and retail, by W. H. LIPPITT,
Feb. 16. Druggist & Chemist.

Educational.

CLINTON FEMALE INSTITUTE.
THE TWENTIETH SESSION of Clinton Female Institute will commence on the 1st of September. Thorough and efficient instruction will be provided in all the branches of an accomplished *Female Education.*
In consequence of the advanced prices in provisions, the Board will be raised to eighty dollars per Session, (21 weeks.)
For catalogues containing full particulars apply to the Principal. L. C. GRAVES.
Aug. 7th, 1862. 50-2m

HILLSBORO' MILITARY ACADEMY.
THE FOURTH ACADEMIC YEAR of this Institution commenced on March 6th. Charges begin with the month in which the cadet enters. For circulars containing full information, addres
Maj. WM. M. GORDON,
Hillsboro', N. C.
June 12th, 1862 42-3m*

NEGROES RUNAWAY—$2,200 REWARD.
RUNAWAY FROM MY PLANTATION, on Muddy Creek, in Duplin county, on the the 10th August, twenty-two negroes, named as follows: Ned, Hogan, Will, Israel, Lazarus, David, Harrison, Joe, Eli, Noah, George, Moses, Pumpkins, Burrell, Tony, McRee, Melvin, Hansley, Joshua, Sarah, Orris and Amy. The above negroes are believed to be making their way towards Kinston or Newbern, to get to the Yankees.
A reward of one hundred dollars will be paid for each, or twenty-two hundred dollars for the whole, for their delivery to the undersigned, or for their safe confinement in any jail in the State so that I can get them again.
BENJAMIN LANIER.
Duplin county, N. C., August 19th, 1862. 290—d3t-w3w

$200 REWARD.
RUNAWAY from the subscriber, in the month of September, 1860, a negro man named JOE. Joe is about 24 years of age, black color, thick set: well known in Duplin county—was raised near Teachey's depot, by Mr. Murray. He is supposed to be lurking in the neighborhood of Teachey's.
I will give the above reward for his return to me, or his lodgment in any jail where I can get him.
T. G. SELLERS.
Aug. 28, 1862. 1-2m*

COUNTRY HOMESPUNS,
COUNTRY SOCKS, &c.
WE ADVISE every reader of THE JOURNAL to send al to Mr. Baldwin, the Army Clothing Merchant, 38 Market-street, Wilmington, N. C.
August 26th, 1862. 1—2t*

HEADQUARTERS 7th REG. N. C. TROOPS,
CAMP NEAR GORDONSVILLE, VA.,
August 5th, 1862.

LIST OF DESERTERS FROM THIS REGIMENT NOW in North Carolina:

Company A—Privates P. F. Smith, N. Bentley, U. Bentley and Wilson Icehnour.
Company B—Privates Linker, Hortsell, Best, Alemon, Rineheart and Harris.
Company C—Corporal Jordan. Privates G. W. Creighton, Wm. Roberts, Jno. W. McMillan, Jenkins M. Bass, Levi Welch, Jesse Davis and John Ward.
Company D—Sergeant John Packard, Privates Patrick Brennan, John Collins, Francis Dorsinger, Archibald Gallagher, Thomas Johnson, A. E. Kanapaux, John Murray, David J. Williamson *alias* Charles B. Crumpler, (all enlisted in Charleston, S. C.,) and Privates John Clancy, Paul James, Robert E. Malwee and Wm. Stoneing, enlisted in Charlotte, N. C., and Jno. McVance, enlisted in Savannah, Georgia.
Company E—Samuel J. Winborn and J. T. Hood.
Company F—Privates Elias G. Cranford, J. R. Coggins, William Fry and William Lomax.
Company G—Privates M. D. Yates, A. Cannady, W. M. Barbee, J. M. Seagroves, W. T. Handon, W. W. Ferrell, W. G. Marshal, H. C. Bradley, W. Upchurch and P. A. Megehee.
Company H—Privates Charles Taylor and Anderson Freeman.
Company I—Privates W. S. Ballard, E. T. McLain, J. A. McLain, P. P. Westmoreland and David Williams.
Company K—Privates James Richards and John W. Looper.

THIRTY DOLLARS REWARD will be paid for the apprehension and delivery in this camp of any of the above named deserters, or FIFTEEN DOLLARS and JAIL FEES, if lodged in any jail from which they can be readily obtained.

By order of Col. E. G. Haywood, Com'd'g 7th Regt.
F. D. STOCKTON, Adjutant.
August 11, 1862.—51-4t

THIRTY DOLLARS REWARD.
DESERTED from Capt. J. F. Moore's company, Private H. TREDWELL. Said H. Tredwell, *alias* Haywood Bearborough, is about 5 feet 11 inches high; sallow complexion; had on gray jacket when he left. The above reward will be paid for his apprehension and confinement in jail, or his delivery to me at camp.
J. F. MOORE,
Captain Commanding Company.
Aug. 9th, 1862. 282 4t—52-tf

Gov. Clark, in behalf of the State, has procured from the proprietors of the Virginia Salt works an interest in those works for the manufacture of salt—the proprietors agreeing to furnish as much brine as can be used. So the quantity of salt made will be only limited by the amount of labor and machinery employed by the State.

N. W. Woodfin, Esq., has been appointed Superintendent, in behalf of the State, and is now at Saltville, Va., with ample means and authority to erect all the necessary machinery and hire labor, and as his success depends on the amount of labor he can procure, it is evidently the interest of counties and individuals to assist in sending up as many laborers as possible for this necessary work.

Men with axes to cut wood will receive $20 per month, and teams for hauling from $4 to $5 per day. Employment will be given to all the labor that will offer, and it affords a fine opportunity to Eastern slaveholds for employment of their slaves in a secure position.

Editors generally will do the State a service by publishing the substance of this notice.—*State Journal.*

Spicy Correspondence between Brute Butler and Phelps on the Nigger Brigade Question.

On the 30th ult., Brigadier General Phelps sent a requisition to Brute Butler for arms, accoutrements, etc., for "three regiments of Africans," which he proposed to "raise for the defence of this point," (New Orleans.) In his letter to Butler, Phelps says he thinks that with the proper facilities he could raise the three regiments of "loyalists" in a short time, and that he has now upwards of three hundred Africans organized into five companies who are "willing to show their devotion to the cause" and "submit to anything rather than to slavery." He adds:

"It is for the interests of the South as well as for the North that the African should be permitted to offer his block for the temple of freedom. Sentiments unworthy of the man of the present day, worthy only of another Cain, could prevent such an offer from being accepted."

Butler sent the following curt and evasive reply to Phelps on the following day:

General—The General Commanding wishes you to employ the contrabands in and about your camp in cutting down all the trees, &c., between your lines and the lake, and in forming abattis according to the plan agreed upon some time since. What wood is not used by you is much needed in this city. For this purpose I have ordered the Quartermaster to furnish you with axes, and tents for the contrabands to be quartered in.

By order of Major General BUTLER,
R. S. DAVIS,
Capt. and A. A. A. G.

Of course, Mr. Brigadier Phelps didn't relish this splash of cold water upon his favorite project. He replied:

I must state that while I am willing to prepare African regiments for the defence of the Government against its assailants, I am not willing to become the mere slave driver which you propose, having no qualifications in that way.

I am, therefore, under the necessity of tendering the resignation of my commission as an officer of the army of the United States, and respectfully request a leave of absence until it is accepted, in accordance with paragraph 29, page 12, of the General Regulations.

The following is Butler's reply:

Headquarters, Department of the Gulf,
New Orleans, Aug. 2, 1862.

General—I was somewhat surprised to receive your resignation for the reason stated.

When you were put in command of Camp Parapet, I sent Lieutenant Wetzel, my chief engineer, to make a reconnoissance of the lines of Carrollton, and I understand it was agreed between you and the engineer that a removal of the wood between Lake Pontchartrain and the right of your entrenchments was a necessary military precaution.

The work could not be done at that time, because of the stage of the water and the want of men. But now both water and men concur. You have five hundred Africans organized into companies.

You write me this work they are fitted to do. It must either be done by them or my soldiers, now drilled and disciplined. You have said the location is unhealthy to the soldier; it is not to the negro. Is it not best that these unemployed Africans should do this labor? My attention is especially called to this matter at the present time, because there are reports of demonstrations to be made on your lines by the rebels, and, in my judgment, it is a matter of necessary precaution, thus to clear the right of your line, so that you can receive the proper aid from the gunboats on the lake, besides preventing the enemy from having cover. To do this, the negroes ought to be employed, and in so employing them I see no evidence of slave driving or employing you as a slave driver.

The soldiers of the army of the Potomac did this very thing last summer, in front of Arlington Heights. Are the negroes any better than they? Because of an order to do this necessary thing, to protect your front, threatened by the enemy, you tender your resignation and ask immediate leave of absence. I assure you I did not expect this, either from your courage, your patriotism or your good sense. To resign in the face of an enemy has not been the highest plaudit to a soldier, especially when the reason assigned is that he is ordered to do that which a recent act of Congress has specially authorized a commander to do—i. e. to employ the African to do the necessary work about a camp or upon a fortification.

General, your resignation will not be accepted by me; leave of absence will not be granted, and you will see to it, that my orders, thus necessary for the defence of the city, are faithfully and diligently executed, upon the responsibility that a soldier in the field owes to his superior. I will see that the proper requisitions for the food, shelter and clothing of these negroes at work are at once filled by the proper department. You will also send out a proper guard to protect the laborers against the guerilla force, if any there may be in the neighborhood.

BENJAMIN F. BUTLER,
Major General Commanding.

The matter has been referred to the War Department at Washington.

"PILING UP THE AGONY."—The Northern appetite for dishes of horrible news from the South will be appeased only with difficulty, if such as the following from Texas, published in a Cincinnati paper, has not satisfied it:

Ah, my dear S———, with what satisfaction have I escaped from that region of tyranny and oppression!—The history of this impious war, for "the extension and perpetuity of slavery," will never be fully written. No one can tell it all. What blind rage and hate! New Orleans is taken. Well; you who live far away cannot comprehend the delirium this has raised. Before surrendering it, the planters burned their cotton, their sugar, their steam cotton presses and refineries. They preferred this to confiscation, and the thought that their goods would enrich their enemies. But, shame and crime unparallelled, they also burned their slaves.—Think of the insane fury to which they were carried.—They preferred to burn their slaves rather than to see them emancipated. Those who commit this atrocity—unparallelled in history, particularly because it did not hurt their enemies—those who did this deed, called their inoffensive blacks together, and sent them into their work shops, and locked the doors; the fire was lighted and quickly did its work, while the masters waited outside to shoot with their rifles the child, the old man, the woman, or any who might leap from the windows or roof to escape the dreadful flames.

In consideration of the "nigger" portion of the foregoing, its author is clearly entitled to be made a major general in the Federal army, as his dispatches would gratify Lincoln and Seward quite as much as McClellan's or Halleck's. But we think the truthful portion of the extract really horrifies the Federals more than the false, even if any are so gullible as to believe the whole story.

Woe upon the Lady of the White House.

The "Lady of the White House," as Mrs. Lincoln is termed by the Northern papers, has doubtless felt deeply the *woe* that has been brought upon her by the unnatural war which Lincoln is waging upon the South. She has recently lost another brother, Lieut. A. H. Todd, who fell at Baton Rouge gallantry battling for Southern independence. He was a noble gentleman and brave officer, and was attached to the 1st Kentucky Cavalry. The other brother was killed at Shiloh, and the only brother now left is said to be Captain Todd, now in command of the Confederate water battery below Vicksburg. May this last one be spared to his country! In penning this notice of the woe that has come upon Mrs. Lincoln, our design is not to reproach, much less to taunt or insult her. She is the *sister* of the gallant dead to whom we have referred, and respect for their devoted patriotism and manly virtues forbid any such attempts on our part. We only refer to it to show the horrors which war produced and this unnatural one more than all. Well has it been written that

"Man's inhumanity to man
Makes countless thousands mourn."

In this bloody war brothers have drawn the sword upon brothers; fathers upon sons, and sons upon fathers. Those who should have been "loving in life," and who, in death, "should not have been divided," have hated in life, and been divided in death. Take only this one family of noble name and deeds—the Todd family of Kentucky—as an illustration, and what may not be written of it of heroic deeds, and of *woe* unutterable—of patriotic suffering, and of political pride and power! "Esther, the Queen," saved "Mordecai." Would that a second Esther could stay this bloody war.

Atlanta (Ga.) Intelligencer.

The Alleged "Lost Opportunity at Shiloah."

To the Editor of the Savannah Republican:

My attention has been recently attracted to a wide spread article under the caption of "A lost opportunity at Shiloah," which, it appears, is taken from a letter addressed to your journal by your regular correspondent, P. W. A. This article is calculated to elevate a subordinate General of the abolitionists, at the expense of General Beauregard. I know your correspondent well enough to feel assured that he wrote with no such purpose, and yet that must be the effect with all who have given credit to this story of the "Lost opportunity at Shiloah."

Having been on the staff of Gen. Beauregard during the battles of Shiloah, I happen to know the exact truth in the matter misrepresented to P. W. A., by his pert and self-sufficient informant, and since the broadcast dissemination of the untruth, I think it proper to ask space for a brief statement.

Gen. Prentiss did not deceive the Commander-in-Chief of the Confederate forces at Shiloh, by any shallow invention, either in regard to the movement of Gen. Buell's army, or the existence of extensive works at Pittsbug Landing. Gen. Beauregard had the current evidence of prisoners and scouts, that Buell's arrival was confidently expected. It was this knowledge that led him on the night of the 3d of April, at the late hour of 11 o'clock, to send me to Gen. Johnson to urge an immediate advance on Pittsburg Landing, before the junction of Buell's and Grant's forces could be effected; and it was this belief that induced him, on the afternoon of the 5th of April, in council of general officers, to give his opinion that the movement was then *too late*, in consequence of the untoward delay of our troops in their march from Corinth, and our consequent inability to strike the enemy on Saturday, as he had anticipated.—It was, however, after Gen. Beauregard had given his orders and made his arrangements as far as practicable to meet any exigency, that I joined him, and communicated the substance of a dispatch, addressed to Gen. Johnson, that had been handed me on the battle field, which encouraged the hope that the main part of Buell's forces had marched in the direction of Decatur.

But further, in proof that Prentiss could not have attempted any such devices as that represented, I can add, be *publicly* said to me that Buell's forces would effect a juncture during the night, and that as a consequence our victory would be wrenched from us the next day. Sharing my tent with Col. Jacob Thompson and myself—on the morning of the 7th of April, when the firing began at the outposts, he remarked with satisfaction: "Ah! what did I tell you, gentlemen? They are at it again."

As for the utter absence of defensive works at Pittsburg Landing, our information was complete, and no words of Gen. Prentiss' could have shaken Gen. Beauregard's convictions, even had he asked him any questions in that connextion, which I know he did not.

Gen. Beauregard did know, however, that the enemy had gunboats of the heaviest metal to protect the fragments of Grant's army as effectually as our wooden steamers had maintained our little force of 3,000 men in a far less favorable position at New Madrid, against 25,000 men under the notorious Pope, as long as it was thought expedient to hold the place or, as since then, and more prominently, McClellan found effective refuge with his routed forces under fire of his gunboats on James river.

The enemy's gunboats were at once put in requisition, and used with an effect on our troops, to which all will testify who were in the advance and witnessed it.

Our troops were scattered; army, division, brigade, and even regimental organizations, were broken up for the time, to so great an extent that any advance at that hour of the day, in such order and masses as would have promised any substantial advantage was out of the question. Among the unavoidable causes of this disorganization, were the rawness of many of the regiments engaged, and the densely wooded nature of the battle field, which made it impossible to mass in due time enough troops for a resolute, sustained, effective assault of the enemy. Toward the close of the action, indeed on both days, corps as well as brigade commanders, found themselves with only such commands as they could collect in the woods—*debris* of other and different corps, divisions and brigades.

Gen. Beauregard had observed this, as well as the great exhaustion of his men, then engaged for twelve hours, without any other food than a scanty breakfast, and knew that his last reserves had necessarily been brought into action about the time Gen. Johnston fell. Accordingly, on returning to the vicinity of Shiloh Chapel, about 6 P. M., he gave orders to collect our scattered forces; to reform our broken organizations, and, sleeping on our arms, to be held ready to meet the onset of Wallace's fresh division and Buell's forces at daylight, knowing well at the time, from abundant experience, that it would take more than one hour to disseminate the order, and two to execute it. And in this connexion it is pertinent to say, that it was some time after dark before many of the brigades were re-organized and in the position then.

It is not becoming in me to speak of the capacity of Gen. Beauregard, but I may be permitted to say that he is certainly the last officer against whom the charge of want of military enterprise can be established, for he is the commander who, before the metal of our troops had been tested, arranged his command of but ——— thousand men to accept battle with the army of McDowell, 50,000 strong, whose forces he actually engaged the 18th of July at Bull Run. Animated by the plain dictates of prudence and foresight, he sought to be ready for the coming storm, which he had anticipated and predicted as easily as the afternoon of the 5th.

To have continued the conflict another hour—that is, until darkness off the 6th instant—would not have resulted in the capture of Grant's army, wrecked even as it was, and cowering under the high river banks, yet sheltered by his gunboats, but in the greater dispersion and disorganization of our own jaded troops, and to such an extent, indeed, in such a field, as to have rendered it impossible to have collected them on the next morning in any order to have offered resistance even to Wallace's fresh division of Grant's army. Even as it was, at no time during the 7th of April were we able to engage the enemy with more than 15,000 men, with whom, however, properly massed and handled, we held the field against Wallace, the *desire* of Grant's divisions and Buell's army, until it became evidently wrong to maintain longer so unequal a battle; when our forces were withdrawn from the field in an order and spirit without a parallel in war, and without abatement of the honor they had won for our arms, leaving their enemy stunned and unable to follow.

THOMAS JORDAN.
Chattanooga, Tenn., Aug. 8.

From the Upper Rappahannock.

Reports from the new and advancing scene of operations on the upper Rappahannock, on yesterday, were of a very encouraging nature, though, as usual, involved, to some extent, in the mists of mere improbability.—The only certainty of importance which we are enabled to state, is the fact that there was a severe fight at Catlett's Station, on the Orange and Alexandria railroad, situated between the Rappahannock and Warrenton Junction, on yesterday, in which the artillery on both sides took the principal part. As the fight continued all day, no particulars of results could be ascertained by the press. It was the general impression that Jackson's forces from Warrenton flanked the retreating columns of the enemy, on the latter's left, supported by Longstreet on the right. It is deemed certain, from information received, that the enemy were surprised, and among the *reported* results is the capture of all Pope's papers, plans and a portion of his baggage, including his overcoat. As to the losses of the enemy, we could learn nothing reliable. Something more definite will doubtless come to hand to-day.

Richmond Enquirer, 27th inst.

LIABILITIES OF THE CONFEDERATE STATES.—The present liabilities of the Southern Confederacy are said to approximate to the following:

Borrowed from Banks	$50,000,000
State aid, to be reimbursed	45,000,000
Due bills for property seized	65,000,000
Due bills for property destroyed	40,000,000
War loans	65,000,000
Treasury notes	100,000,000
Due soldiers	46,000,000
Total	$410,000,000

The Winsted Herald says that there are three hundred and twenty-one lawyers in Connecticut. They are a luxury we can afford to do without. Why can't they go to the war? They would beat the Black Horse cavalry charging.

From the Vidette.

Another Telegraphic Feat of Morgan's Operator.

Mr. Ellsworth's Report to Col. Morgan of his Operations at Gallatin.

HARTSVILLE, TENN., Aug. 15, 1862.

GEN'L JNO. H. MORGAN,
Commanding Brigade, Sir:

On the morning of the 12th inst., when within two miles of Gallatin, I was ordered to accompany the squad of men under command of Capt. Desbea, who were sent in for the purpose of taking Col. Boone prisoner, which was accomplished by the gallant Captain in grand style. I immediately proceeded to the Railroad depot, where I understood the telegraph office was, as well as the operator. I at once bursted in the door and running up stairs found the operator in bed, staring into the barrel of my six shooter. He surrendered and accompanied me down stairs into the operating room. He soon made me acquainted with the signals of the line, &c., when I tested the line and found the wire O. K. to Nashville, and also to Louisville. This was about 4:40 A. M., and the office hours are not until 7:30, therefore between the hours of 5 and 7 there were no operators in their offices on the line. At 7:10 the operator at Nashville, in the depot office, called me and reported the train to Louisville leaving on time, as also did the operator at Franklin. I informed Capt. McCann, who was at the depot, about the time the train from the North would be at Gallatin. He accordingly made arrangements to take charge of the train and no sooner had it arrived at the water tank than he did so.

The train from Nashville was now over due. I enquired of the Nashville operator as follows:

"Train No. 6 not yet arrived; what can be the trouble with her?" He replied:

"Guess Morgan's got her; she left on time with 24 cars, six loaded."

Bowling Green called me and asked me about the train from Nashville. I told him, "not yet arrived." This was about 9 o'clock.

Bowling Green then called Nashville, saying: "Gallatin says No. 6 not arrived; have you heard from it?" Nashville replied, "No; they left on time."

Bowling Green to Nashville—"Any rumors of an enemy between Gallatin and Nashville?"

Nashville to Bowling Green—"Nary rumor."

Nashville called me and informed me that the passenger train bound North had left on time.

Inquiry after inquiry was made of me as to these two trains that left Nashville on time.

Everything passed off without suspicion until 10 o'clock, 45 minutes A. M., when Nashville commenced calling me with a gusto sufficient to induce me to believe that the trains had returned and our occupation of Gallatin made known in Nashville; but I was on the alert to counteract this report, and did not answer the Nashville operator until I could get Mr. Brooks, the Federal operator in the office, who was under guard outside the office. I required Mr. Brooks to answer all questions, knowing the Nashville operator would ask me a question I could not answer—something pertaining to past events.

Accordingly Mr. Brooks answered the call, when the following conversation ensued:

Nashville to Gallatin—"What was the name of that young lady that you accompanied to Major Foster's?"

Gallatin to Nashville—"I don't remember of going to Maj. Foster's with any young lady."

Nashville to Gallatin—"What about that nitric acid I sent you the other day?"

Gallatin to Nashville—"You sent me no nitric acid."

Nashville to Gallatin—"Mr. Marshall, the Superintendent of the Railroads, is not yet satisfied but that you are Morgan's operator, and he wishes you to tell him who you wished to take your place while you were gone off on leave of absence; how long you wished to be gone, and when did you wish to go?"

Gallatin to Nashville—"Tell Mr. Marshall I wished Mr. Clayton to take my place while I got a week's leave to go to Cincinnati."

I informed Mr. Brooks, before I gave him my place at the instrument, that I should listen to his replies to any inquiries that might be made of him, and I threatened to carry him to Dixie, if the replies did not satisfy the Nashville operator.

I am (as well as Mr. Brooks), happy to say that the Nashville operator was perfectly satisfied, and as the train bound South was now at Gallatin waiting for the trains bound North, the Superintendent of the Road wished it to move to Edgefield Junction, and there meet and pass the trains bound North, and accordingly he sent the following message:

NASHVILLE, August 12, 1862.

To Murphy, Conductor, Gallatin:

You will run to Edgefield Junction to meet and pass trains No. 4 and 6 and pass them both at that point.—Answer how you understand. B. MARSHALL.

I gave Murphy's reply understanding the order as above.

Nashville then said: "Trains No. 4 and 6 left at 11.15."

During the afternoon dispatches were passing to and fro, but none of them in relation to any enemy, and no suspicion was yet attached to me being in the Gallatin office.

The enemy, not knowing of your whereabouts, the dispatches were of no benefit or interest to us, and I copied but few. About 4 o'clock the Nashville operator called and informed me that they had positive information of our occupation of Gallatin. He said the trains had returned the second time and had brought reliable information beyond doubt; and inquired what had become of Murphy and his train, but I gave him no satisfactory reply. About 5 o'clock I sent your dispatch, which was as follows:

"GALLATIN, Aug. 12, 1862.

"Geo. D. Prentice, Louisville, Ky.:

"Your prediction in yesterday's papers regarding my whereabouts, is like most of the items from your pen. You had better go to Jeffersonville to sleep tonight. "JOHN H. MORGAN,
"Commanding Brigade."

The following is a dispatch I sent to Prentice for a lady who was in the office at Gallatin:

"GALLATIN, Aug. 12.

"Geo. D. Prentice, Louisville, Ky.:

"Your friend, Col. John H. Morgan, and his brave followers are enjoying the hospitalities of this town today. Wouldn't you like to be here? The Colonel has seen your $100,000 reward for his head, and offers $100,000 better for yours, at short range.

"Wash. Morgan, whom you published in your paper sometime ago when he was at Knoxville, accompanies his cousin John with 400 Indians. He seeks no scalp but yours. "A SECESH LADY."

The above is respectfully submitted,
I am your obedient servant,
GEO. A. ELSWORTH,
Telegraph Operator.

Stonewall Jackson's Army.

In the Confederate Congress a day or two since, Mr. Boteler, of Virginia, offered the following resolutions:

Resolved by the Congress of the Confederate States of America, That, with a profound sense of our dependence as a people upon the favor of Almighty God, and deeply grateful to him for the various manifestations of His goodness to us during the present war for Independence, Congress has heard with lively satisfaction of the brilliant series of successes recently achieved by the army of the Valley District, in Virginia, under the command of Major-General Thomas J. Jackson.

Resolved, That the thanks of the people of the Confederate States are justly due, and, through their representatives in Congress assembled, are cordially tendered to Major-General Thomas J. Jackson, and to the gallant officers and men of his command, for the signal exhibitions of valor, skill, enterprise and endurance displayed by them in the masterly movement on Milroy at McDowell; in the surprise and capture of Kenly and his corps at Front Royal; in the overwhelming defeat of Banks at Winchester; in the unparalleled march from Hall Town to Harrisonburg; in the triumphant conflict with Freemont at Cross Keys; in the utter rout of Shields on the following day at Port Republic; in the rapid reinforcing of our army on the Chickahominy; in the glorious victories of General Robert E. Lee ever the grand army of McClellan near Richmond; and in the late defeat of Pope at Cedar Run.

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be transmitted by the Secretary of War to Major-General Jackson, with a request that he communicate the same to "The Invincible Army of the Valley District!"

FEDERALS ENROLLING CITIZENS OF NORFOLK.—Advices from Norfolk to Thursday last, say the Federals authorities are enrolling citizens between 18 and 45 for the operations of the draft. A wounded member of the 3d Alabama regiment died in Norfolk a few days since, and the ladies of that city procured a sarcophagus for the body, and about 4,000 persons attended the funeral. Gen. Viele gave his permission for a public funeral.—*Richmond Dispatch.*

Gen. Huger and the Evacuation of Norfolk.

To the Editors of the Richmond Enquirer:

GENTLEMEN: I am authorized by the War Department to publish the following letters and orders concerning the evacuation of Norfolk. This permission is granted me as a means of refuting the calumnious falsehoods circulated by designing persons to induce the public to believe that I abondoned Norfolk.

Very respectfully,
Your obedient servant,
BENJ. HUGER, Major General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF NORFOLK,
April 29, 1862.

Gen. R. E. Lee, Commanding, &c.:

GENERAL: I yesterday received a letter from Gen. J. E. Johnston, informing me the enemy seems preparing to attack Yorktown with a powerful artillery, and we may be compelled to abandon the Peninsula. He desires me to be prepared for such a contingency.

For a week past the enemy has kept a brigade afloat near Elizabeth City, which can move to any position on Chowan river, ———. This land force landed on the night of the 18th, and marched on South Mills, where they were met by the 3d Georgia regiment and four pieces of artillery, and repulsed with great loss. They have been reinforced during the week, and are now afloat to the south of me.

If the enemy gets possession of the James river, and can have a moving force on it to land where he pleases, I do not see how I am to prevent them from landing; and if they get possession of the country west of this place, through which the railroads pass, as well as the waters on the other three sides, any escape from here is very doubtful.

It would not do to give up any part of the position, as they would at once occupy it, and I cannot begin to move the public property. The guns scattered at the different batteries could not be moved with our means in weeks; and where to move them to? The ammunition could be destroyed when not wanted.

As to the valuable establishment of the Navy Yard, which has more public property than the rest of the country, it is not under my control, and others must determine concerning it.

I do not see what preparations I can make for the contingency, but to repel every attack as promptly as possible, and defend the position as long as I can.

When they have the waters on both sides of me, you can calculate how long I can hold out as well as I can.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,
BENJ. HUGER, Major General.

HEADQUARTERS, LEE'S HOUSE,
May 1st, 1862.

GENERAL: I shall withdraw from this position towards Richmond to-morrow night.

This movement requires a corresponding one on your part. You will please, therefore, leave Norfolk for Richmond, with your troops without delay.

Leave as little public property to the enemy as possible

Co-operate as well as you can with the commandant of the Navy Yard.

Send orders to any troops that may be stationed on the south side of James River to march at once to Richmond. If they have heavy guns, they should be rendered unserviceable, unless they can be removed.—Powder should be saved in preference to anything else.

Flag Officer Tatnall is desired to cover your movement by preventing the passage of the enemy's vessels up James River.

Report your approach to Gen. Lee. Confer with Flag Officer Tatnall.

Most respectfully,
Your obedient servant,
(Signed) J. E. JOHNSTON, General.

HEADQUARTERS DEP'T OF NORFOLK,
Norfolk, Va., May 2, 1862.

Gen. J. E. Johnston, Commanding, &c., &c.:

GENERAL: Your messenger delivered to me your letter of the 1st May, and one for Captain Lee and Commodore Tatnall, which were delivered.

The Secretaries of War and Navy arrived by the cars today, and were present when I received your letter, which I submitted to the Secretary of War. He has given me similar notice and instructions, but directed the stores moved first, and not to move the troops in the haste your letter requires.

I will commence despatching the ammunition and stores at once, and get the sick who can be moved sent off, and such regiments as are not guarding approaches.

The move must be made with order or it will be a flight.

Very respectfully,
Your obedient servant,
BENJAMIN HUGER,
Major-General.

Maj. Gen. Benj. Huger, Com'dg Department at Norfolk.

GENERAL: The determination of Gen. Johnston to fall back on the Peninsula renders it necessary that you should prepare for a speedy evacuation of Norfolk. You will, accordingly, send to Raleigh all the ammunition not necessary for your field batteries, and for such heavy guns as you may use to cover the evacuation. You will next send to the same point all your provisions not required for the use of the troops during the evacuation and their march to Petersburg, and such clothing as you may have on hand.—And you will then send to Richmond or Raleigh, according to your means of transportation, as many of the heavy guns as you have time to move, preferring those of the heaviest calibre, and especially the banded rifle guns of the navy pattern. The carriages should be sent with the guns, if possible, and such shot and shell, especially for the rifled guns, as can be carried.

Whatever public property will be of use to the enemy and cannot be carried off, must be destroyed. You will take the control of the railroads leading out of Norfolk and Portsmouth, and allow nothing to impede the transportation of the government. I wish you to act in concert with the commandant of the Navy Yard, and to facilitate the removal of such public property from the Navy Yard as may be selected for removal.

You will bear in mind, however, that the preservation of your army is of the first importance, and that its safety must not be too much hazarded by your efforts to save the public property.

I would suggest, therefore, that it will be well to concentrate it as speedily as possible near Suffolk, leaving in position only such portion as may be necessary to cover the evacuation. To do this effectually, it will be well to observe the shores of James river, and the approaches to Norfolk on the North Carolina side, and to hold the enemy in check, if he advances, until your entire army is withdrawn from Norfolk and Portsmouth, and placed beyond the possibility of capture by a superior force.

A brigade, of not less than three regiments, will be required at once for service north of Richmond, and should be marched forthwith to Suffolk to be sent thence, by railroad or by the county roads, as may hereafter be directed.

If transportation, in addition to that already on the railroad, can be used to advantage, call upon the Department, and such rolling stock will be furnished as can be procured from other roads.

I would further suggest, as additional means of protection on the North Carolina side, that you destroy the locks of the Dismal Swamp Canal forthwith.

Very respectfully,
Your obd't serv't,
(Signed) GEO. W. RANDOLPH,
Secretary of War.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF NORFOLK,
May 3d, 1862.

Gen. R. E. Lee, Commanding, &c.:

GENERAL:—The Secretary of War and Secretary of Navy reached here yesterday, and have communicated to me the views of the Government as regards this place.

I also received, yesterday, General Johnston's letter of May the 1st, the substance of which you telegraphed to the Secretary of War last evening. My idea is, that abandoning this place is abandoning Virginia, and it would be better to sacrifice every man of us in its defence than to give it up.

I shall carry out the orders as promptly and regularly as I can, but I must keep troops enough to preserve order and stop communication with the enemy; or all the black, and part of the white population will be visiting Old Point and Washington and applying for office.

Very respectfully,
Your obedient servant,
(Signed) BENJAMIN HUGER,
Major General.

An Admission.

The New York Herald contains an interesting account of the burial of the dead and attendant scenes after the battle. The writer makes, too, the important admission that the field was claimed by and yielded to the Confederates. He says:

Our ambulances and surgeon's assistants were not interrupted, though often within easy musket range.—At length Lieut. Elliott Johnston, of the Confederate Gen. Garnett's staff, advanced down a slope bearing a white flag, which he waived vigorously, as if to attract our attention. Some of our officers at once went up to the Lieutenant, who informed them that, by permission of General Stonewall Jackson, they might have till 2 o'clock to bury their dead. The bearer wished to disclaim, however, the fact that he was a messenger of truce, and afterwards told your reporter that the proposal for a cessation first came from our people. The period allowed for burial was afterwards, by mutual consent, prolonged till dark. The Confederates stated, with their flag of truce, that under no circumstances must abandoned arms, tools, or ammunition, be carted from the ground, as they claimed the field and its contents by reason of their occupation of the same down to the acceptance of the flag of truce.

TAKEN TO THE PENITENTIARY.—The

THE WILMINGTON JOURNAL.

CONFEDERATE STATES OF AMERICA.

WILMINGTON, N. C., THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 4, 1862.

The War.

No dispatches for the press are allowed to be sent through from our army in Northern Virginia, and for the time being the press and the public are compelled to fall back upon their old friend, "the reliable gentleman."

The reports in the Richmond papers of the capture of many thousands of prisoners, at one time put as high as fifteen thousand, and at another reduced to eight thousand, seem to be without any reliable foundation. There has been fighting, but no general engagement. The enemy has not yet made a stand, and we have not yet been able to compel him to accept battle. There have been heavy combats with such portions of his force as we could come up with. A good many prisoners and some cannon have been captured. Jackson has interposed between Pope and the Valley, while a portion of our force holds Burnside's forces in check and prevents his junction with Pope.

The Lynchburg *Virginian* of Saturday says "we have come in possession of information considered perfectly reliable, to the effect that General Stuart, with his cavalry, had occupied Centreville and beyond. A heavy force under General Trimble occupies Manassas Station, having taken a large amount of Commissary stores. A large number of prisoners have also been captured. General Jackson is near Salem (Salem is on the Manassas Gap R. R) He has captured two thousand negroes stolen by Pope, and cut off his retreat up the Valley and his escape is considered almost impossible.

As soon as we got down street this morning, we became aware of sundry rumors, one to the effect that Jackson had fought a great battle, utterly defeating and cutting off Pope. This news was said to have come by telegraph. We did not get it. In fact it did not come. We may get something before going to press, but we think not. No news from the army is at present allowed to come through.

The Lynchburg *Republican* has good news from Western Virginia. The citizens of Northwestern Virginia are continually coming in to link their destinies with the Confederacy. These men say that John S. Carlisle is stumping the Western part of the State against the war and in favour of the South. Some of them heard him make a speech at Clarksburg, in which he said "he was no longer in favour of the war, but with the South against the anti-slavery party, and that it was folly to talk of subjugating the South, for that was impossible."

It is also reported that the enemy have evacuated the Kanawha Valley, after in vain attempting to burn the Kanawha Salt Works. Our cavalry had left under General Jenkins for some point which will prove disagreeable to the enemy.

The enemy left Monroe, Mercer, &c., in great haste, burning stores, &c., in their retreat. A woman who was in their lines at the time, says they thought "Old Floyd" was after them.

It would appear that the Confederates are rapidly becoming masters of the situation in Kentucky and Tennessee. It is for our leaders to vigorously improve the opportunity presented them.

The seige of Cumberland Gap continues. The enemy would gladly evacuate, and, we learn from a correspondent of the Columbus (Ga.) *Sun*, attempted that a little over a week ago, but General Smith met them on the road and drove them back to the Gap, with great slaughter. During the engagement, or soon after the cannonading had ceased, they made a movement upon our right wing, commanded by General Burton, but were driven back to their holes after a sharp engagement. Our whole line stood in battle array for two hours, expecting them to advance at all hazards, but they did not come to time. "Poor unfortunates!" says the correspondent, "this work of besieging the Yanks reminds one very forcibly of youthful sports, when 'rabbits' was the game and smoke the ammunition. We have got them—emphatically got them."

Manassas, Number Two.

In our telegraphic column will be found the brief dispatch of General LEE, announcing a signal victory gained by our army on the 30th ult., over the combined forces of Gens. Pope and McClellan, on the already historical plains of Manassas. The fighting had been going on for two days before the great and general engagement took place.

This announcement from General Lee is all that we have got definitely. We trust to get some details before going to press.

Of course there are, and have been for some days past, any number of rumors, the forerunners, perhaps, of victory. These rumors were merely calculations, surmises, hopes, nothing more, for they actually ran away ahead of the facts, announcing great victories as early as Thursday or Friday. No doubt as soon as victory had positively and unmistakeably declared for our arms, General Lee sent off his dispatch to the President, which dispatch only reached Richmond yesterday.

There are now many rumors afloat in regard to the particulars of the great battle, for a great, and we fear bloody battle, it unquestionably must have been. It is reported that General Ewell has been killed—that we have taken ten thousand prisoners—that the rout was as thorough as that at the memorable battle fought on the same ground during the July of last year. We think it likely. General Lee is proverbially cautious in his dispatches, and what *he* calls a *signal* victory, we must believe to have been so in truth and in fact, and in the very fullest meaning of the word.

And the country, amid her rejoicings over the victory with which Providence has crowned her arms, will be again called upon to mourn for her children that were and are not.

Let us wait as patiently as we can for further information. We know that ere long we shall receive much, and not all of a pleasing character. The long list of casualties—the reports of killed, and wounded, and missing—will bring sorrow to many a hearthstone, and mourning to many a home.

THE ENEMY AT SWANSBORO'.—We learn from a gentleman who lives in Swansboro', that the numbers of the enemy who landed there has been greatly over-estimated. They had seven vessels, and about seven hundred soldiers, besides a few marines who landed.

They broke into Mr. McLean's store, stole all the tobacco they could find, also a pair of sheers, a quantity of lace, sewing silk, three barrels of fish, a barrel of pork, etc. They also took hogs, poultry, meat and such other things as they could lay their hands on, from the citizens. Mrs. Gibson's chickens were up stairs, on the piazza, but they found them out. They collected some cattle belonging to Mr. Glover, postmaster, and slaughtered two of them on Sunday, and were going to slaughter the others, two oxen, on the next day, but in the meantime a servant belonging to Mr. Glover turned the oxen loose. For this they took the servant away with them, bound hand and foot. It is reported that they had hung him at Beaufort, but of this nothing is known.

On Sunday they sent out two boats with parties and destroyed Sanders', Hawkins' and Barnum's salt works.

The invading party was composed almost to a man of Massachusetts and New York troops. Hardly a foreigner among them.

They had no cavalry—not a horse. They took some horses from Mr. Hawkins to haul some pieces of cannon, but returned them.

THE Richmond papers bring little in addition to the telegraphic announcement by General Lee that our army obtained a great victory over the combined forces of Pope and McClellan on Saturday last.

The Northern accounts represent the affairs of Thursday and Friday as "Union Victories." These affairs were efforts made by the Federals to break through our lines and re-establish their lines of communication with their base of operations. They failed in accomplishing their object on either day, and were forced to a general engagement on Saturday, which General Lee says resulted in a signal victory for the Confederates. It is said that sundry semi-official dispatches reached Richmond on Monday announcing generally that the enemy had been routed and that our army was in pursuit.—McClellan landed his forces, drawn from the peninsula, at Alexandria and Acquia Creek. As will be seen by our telegraph, he has drawn all his forces from Fredericksburg. He will concentrate everything for the defence of Washington city, and, if he can make good his retreat to Alexandria and Arlington heights, he may be able to maintain himself and await reinforcements.

There are now in Washington and its vicinity a good many men just arrived, some of whom had not even got their arms, at the last accounts, and all of them wholly raw and undrilled. Should the Federal drilled troops be thrown back in defeat on the camps of these green men, the latter would certainly be stampeded, and their presence would work a decided injury to their own side.

But we may be assured that the enemy will work like beavers in drilling and otherwise fitting their new levies for actual service.

THE NEWS from the West continues to be rather vague and uncertain. We can only glean from the general tenor of the information from that quarter, that the enemy is retreating from his positions on the upper Tennessee—that Morgan, the Federal leader at Cumberland Gap, is in a critical position, if he has not been forced to capitulate, and that communication between Nashville and Louisville and Cincinnati has been cut off, the railroad lines having either been rendered unserviceable or fallen into the hands of the Confederates; and the Cumberland River has less than thirty inches of water. What amount of water there may be in the Tennessee River we do not know, but we should think it was at a low stage, inasmuch as a severe drought has been prevailing all along its sources in East Tennessee, Western North Carolina and upper Georgia. We hear of no movements of the Yankee gunboats on that stream lately.

The retreat of Buell's forces from the line of the Memphis and Charleston Railroad will re-open one of the great lines of communication between the Atlantic States and the Southwest, while if the hopes of some of our people are realized we may again get sugar and molasses from Louisiana to carry over this and other roads. These hopes are founded upon the defensibility of Port Hudson, some twenty-five miles above Baton Rouge, and by water probably three hundred miles below Vicksburg. Vicksburg is a break-water against descending fleets, and if Port Hudson can be made a break-water against ascending ones there will then be that long reach of the Mississippi River open for the sugar planters of Western Louisiana and Texas to send over their sugar to the States East of the river where sugar is not produced. But of course all this depends on maintaining Vicksburg and upon the still unsolved question of the defensibility of Port Hudson or Baton Rouge. This question, however, will probably soon receive a solution.

WE are now in September. Already we begin to notice that the heats of summer are declining, and the fall of the leaf will soon be with us. In two or three months the active campaign on our frontiers will have closed, for neither in Northwestern Virginia, Maryland, Kentucky nor Pennsylvania, would the roads admit of much advance being made by troops on either side, after the winter had fairly set in.

With the suspension of active operations in the field along our more Northern lines, and the advent of frost, we may look for a renewal of the naval expeditions against the towns and cities of our Southern seaboard. Little of this kind has been done since the fall of New Orleans, but we may expect it to be renewed this winter with greater violence and determination than ever. Now is the time to look out for the defences of Mobile, Savannah, Charleston, Wilmington, and such other ports as are left to us. No doubt our means of defence have been increased since last winter at all these points, but have they been increased in proportion to the increase in the enemy's means of attack? Recollect that they will attack this winter with iron-clads, or at least with some iron-clads in each expedition, and that these ought to be met by something equally impregnable, and by powerful obstructions. If obstructions are strong enough to stop a fleet, and are defended by a battery that cannot be silenced, of course the fleet cannot pass and the obstructions cannot be removed, as the battery would cut off any working party that might attempt their removal.

Counterfeit Confederate Notes.

The following tests for distinguishing the genuine notes of the issue of Sept. 2nd, 1861, from the spurious are given to the public by the Savannah *Republican*, to which paper they were kindly furnished by a bank officer of that city. We will keep this piece standing for some time so that our subscribers can always find it to refer to:—

$100.—The sailor is in the left hand and leans upon an anchor; diagonally across the vignette from left to right, in the genuine there is a hair line very distinct, as if the stone from which the impression was taken had been broken or cracked. In the counterfeit there is no such blur or hair line. In the centre vignette, right side, near the Cotton press, is a mule—in the genuine it is very indistinctly executed, and the mule looks as if he were walking from you, presenting only a tail view—in the counterfeit it is much plainer, and the mule presents almost a broadside view.

$50.—In the genuine on the left hand and the sailor that is leaning forward, is partly bald—in the counterfeit a more full head of hair; have seen none signed, except on the left, M. C. Riggs, letter A small, letter D. to the right of the A.

The knob or handle on iron chest is not on the counterfeit.

$20.—The sailor in the left hand corner again betrays the counterfeit.

In the genuine the crown of the sailor's hat is very much broader than in the counterfeit—the shading lines in his jacket, in genuine, run square across the body—in the counterfeit they run diagonally across the body.

The paper of the counterfeit is whiter, stiffer, and better than the genuine.

With these tests there will be no difficulty in discriminating between the genuine and the spurious notes.

The Northern Congress.

Many people are under the impression that the elections for members of Congress now about to take place in several of the Northern States are likely to result in the choice of men opposed to the Lincoln administration, and that thus an immediate effect will be produced upon the action of the Northern Legislature.

Anti-Lincoln men *may* in some cases be chosen in place of Lincoln men, but we have our doubts whether any sufficient reaction of the Northern mind has been brought about to permit the election of a single anti-war man. But even if anti-Lincoln and anti-war men should be chosen this would produce no immediate effect. The members chosen this Fall and Winter will not take their seats until the winter of next year. The Congress that went in with Lincoln has only held one session, the long one. It has still another session, the short session, to remain in power. No elections at the North can affect the Congressional legislation of the North before December 1863, and it is doubtful if they will affect it favourably then.

BRIEF.—General Ruggles, in a despatch dated Baton Rouge, August 25th, thus announces to General Van Dorn that our troops had occupied that place:—

"We have the town.

DANIEL RUGGLES."

WE find the subjoined article in the Lynchburg *Republican* of yesterday morning. We think that its statements are in the main correct. Stuart and his cavalry are fast establishing for themselves a name that rivals that of Jack Morgan, or the lamented Ashby himself:

From the Rappahannock.

Reports were received here by the Orange train Saturday night, that General Stuart had advanced on the Orange Railroad to the Bull Run bridge, four miles below Manassas; had burned the bridge on Thursday, and continuing his advance to the neighborhood of Dye's Station on the railroad, there concealed his men and awaited the approach of several trains from Alexandria, of the coming of which he had received information. As soon as they had passed his position, Gen. Stuart commenced tearing up the track in their rear. The trains reached the bridge and not being able to pass, and the officers on board finding that something was wrong, determined to return to Alexandria, but before backing the trains for several miles, found the track torn up and their retreat cut off. Gen S. then approached with his cavalry, and being superior in numbers to the enemy, they surrendered without firing a gun.

The number of prisoners captured in this exploit is reported to be two thousand, together with all the officers, regimental and company, and a quantity of arms and ammunition which were being taken to Pope. Two trains, numbering some thirty five or forty cars, and four engines, were taken, all of which were destroyed. Gen. Stuart returned to Manassas after his brilliant exploit without losing a man.

There are also reports of a severe battle at or near Bristol Station, four miles this side of Manassas, on Friday, between the division of General Ewell and the enemy. General E. is reported to have been twice driven from his position, with severe loss, but being reinforced finally drove the enemy from their position, capturing several batteries and five thousand prisoners.

Reports vary as to the locality of this fight, one placing it at Bristol Station and the other at or near the Plains, on the Manassas Gap railroad. If the fight really occurred, as stated, we are of the opinion that the latter is the correct location. Reports are various, also, as to the troops engaged. Some having it that Jackson, A. P. Hill and Ewell were all in the fight, and others that the battle was fought by Ewell alone.

The above is the only intelligence proper for publication received on Saturday from the locality of the Rappahannock. The position assigned to the various divisions of our army, by the information we possess, it would be improper to notice. Suffice it to say that every item of intelligence goes to confirm the belief we have so often expressed of a brilliant and decisive triumph over Pope.

Professor Melchoir will deliver his Lecture to-night in the Town Hall. The public is invited to attend.

Mr. Melchoir may be able to submit propositions that will eventuate in good to our future commercial relations with foreign countries, even should they not be at present available, although he is not without hopes of being able to do much, even under existing circumstances

THE ATLANTA INTELLIGENCER mentions a report, which it regards as probable, that Buell had resigned his commission and left Tennessee. The cause assigned is the return of the Federal General Mitchell to his command in Tennessee, notwithstanding the charges by General Buell against him.

For the Journal.

MESSRS. EDITORS: I am not a prophet, nor am I the son of a prophet, but I now predict, that one of the consequences of this war will be, that in three years from the end thereof there will not be a free negro in America; that our institution of slavery will be established on a more firm basis than ever; that the Northern States Rights party will get into power as soon as the elections roll round; the Abolitionists will be hunted down like mad dogs, and the whole civilized world will become satisfied that our slaves are in the very condition for which nature designed them. Mark the prediction.

Let us see: In the first place, the Northern war debt will be more than they can pay in one hundred years from duties on imports; and to help pay this debt, the rich tax-payers, rather than resort to direct taxation, will be in favor of enslaving and selling the negro; in the second place, so many negroes have run off from Maryland, Virginia, Kentucky and Missouri, and gone North and are hiring themselves out for 10 cents a day, that they have so reduced the price of labor that poor white men cannot maintain their families, and, of course, they will be in favor of enslaving and selling them—in self-defense; and, in the third place, all decent white men, who are opposed to seeing the Northern States inhabited by a mixture of Caucasian and African races, will be in favor of enslaving and selling them. Well, the rich tax-payers, the poor white laborers, and such others as are opposed to amalgamation, will certainly constitute a large majority of their population, who will unite and demand of their respective Legislatures the passage of laws for enslaving and selling all negroes within their borders, if, in fact, an institution of slavery is not maintained in the Northwestern States. Yes, the rich manufacturing, high-tariff men at the North, who have the same sympathy for a negro that they have for a bale of cotton, will be as ready, after the war, to unite with the poor laboring white men to expel the negroes from among them, as they were in 1860 to coalese with the abolitionists to enable themselves to break down the State Rights party and obtain the control of the Government and pass their high tariff laws. Now, I think these high tariff manufacturing Nabobs, who are responsible for this war, will, as cunning as they are, have their hands full of their abolition neighbors and Northwestern friends yet. Let us see: They gave the Northwestern people the President to help them fasten a high tariff on the South, and, the consequence is, they (the N. W. people) have fastened it on themselves,—lost the navigation of the Mississippi, and laid themselves liable to pay a large proportion of the war debt; and now have choice to remain in the Union, be taxed to death to pay the war debt, and lose the navigation of the Mississippi; or to adopt our institution of slavery, secede from a corrupt, perjured, tyranical, insolvent government, and join us, and avail themselves of the navigation of the Mississippi, and let the North pay the war debt themselves.—Which will they do? Why the latter. Messrs. Editors, with the exception of a few misguided fanatics, headed by the preachers, the Northern people do not care quite so much about our institution of slavery, as some suppose. No. The politicians there—Seward & Co.—care no more for our negroes than they do for our horses; but are ready to wink at the agitation of the slavery question to answer political purposes. Did not Seward say six months ago, he had rather see slavery extended from the Saint Lawrence to the Rio Grade, than to see the Union split asunder? This was to encourage the manufacturers, who feared they were about to lose their Southern customers by his "irrepressible conflict." And whilst Seward was thus encouraging the manufacturers, Bennet was trying to drive the abolitionists into volunteer, by informing them that if we were not whipped pretty soon, they might look out for new homes, or be hung as high as Haman. And whilst Bennet was trying to frighten the abolitionists into the ranks, the London Times was contending that no matter which whipped, the North or the South, the negroes were doomed to either slavery or extermination. And, upon the whole, now Lincoln comes out and says, that the difference between the white and black races is so broad, that it is impossible for the latter to ever possess political equality with the former. Now all this, taken in connexion with the fact that the great Black Republican Colonization scheme at Liberia is a complete failure, is encouraging the negroes to run off North, is it not? Now, if our negroes had sufficient intelligence to comprehend all this, they would sooner shoulder guns and help us drive a gang of thieves, high-way robbers and cut throats from Newbern, than run off to them.—But unfortunately, they have taken up an idea that the whole North are fighting for their freedom, and political equality with white men, when they are only trying to drive us back into the Union to be taxed to death for their benefit. Slaveholders ought to set their slaves right.

A. O. G.

Albertson, N. C.

From the Raleigh Telegraph.

A Gallant Attack.

The substance of the following was communicated to us some days ago by Gov. Clark, but by some means or other the article we prepared on the subject got mislaid:

KINSTON, Aug. 22, 1862.

Messrs. Editors:—Capt. J. N. Whitford, commanding Co. I, 10th regiment N. C. S. T., attacked the Yankee scouts on the morning of the 20th inst., near Batchelor's Creek, about eight or ten miles from Newbern, killed two, wounded one, and took one prisoner of the New York 3d cavalry. The prisoner taken said that Gen. Foster gave them orders to take anything they wanted; but Capt. W. deprived them of one day's plunder above Batchelor's creek, and will again when they come out. The prisoner said he did not expect good treatment among the rebels. Capt. W. fed him at the hotel until the prisoner was sent off to be paroled. The prisoner stated that his regiment (the 3d N. Y. cavaly) were the meanest men in the United States service. I hope our authorities will give Capt. Whitford more men of the same kind that he has in his company; he will keep General Foster's cutthroats and thieves inside of his lines, within reach of his large guns on the batteries near the town of Newbern.

LIEUTENANT.

Official Vote for Governor of North Carolina, 1862.

Counties	Vance.	Johnston.
Alamance	992	112
Alexander	746	18
Alleghany	356	138
Anson	327	13
Ashe	648	18
Beaufort	534	107
Bertie	526	106
Bladen	332	344
Brunswick	316	204
Burke	886	239
Buncombe	1,323	274
Cabarrus	537	504
Caldwell	838	40
Camden	127	13
Carteret		
Caswell	540	270
Catawba	605	555
Chatham	1,518	127
Cumberland	1,015	364
Cherokee		
Chowan		
Clay	279	38
Cleaveland	523	575
Columbus	297	498
Craven	117	113
Currituck	31	14
Davie	736	132
Duplin	100	961
Davidson	1,368	162
Edgecombe	113	508
Franklin	525	378
Forsythe	1,371	244
Gaston	379	427
Gates		
Guilford	1,977	74
Granville	942	445
Greene	330	144
Halifax	451	538
Harnett	414	204
Haywood		
Henderson	1,208	82
Hertford	190	51
Hyde	247	15
Iredell	1,544	161
Jackson	604	117
Johnston	1,000	194
Jones	63	29
Lenoir	267	140
Lincoln	605	367
Macon		
Madison	619	165
Martin	265	230
McDowell	728	104
Mecklenburg	425	1,335
Mitchell		
Montgomery	722	18
Moore	1,060	120
Nash	317	283
New Hanover	287	1,237
Northampton	365	299
Orange	1,451	372
Onslow	342	293
Pasquotank	163	20
Perquimans	85	13
Person	559	191
Pitt	649	299
Polk		
Randolph	1,357	55
Rowan	1,345	407
Richmond	634	97
Robeson	931	370
Rockingham	569	273
Rutherford	1,147	257
Sampson	463	704
Stanly	946	10
Stokes	663	82
Surry	658	204
Transylvania		
Tyrrell		
Union	556	417
Wake	2,269	489
Wayne	706	466
Warren	174	464
Washington		
Watauga	423	63
Wilkes	1,615	76
Wilson	188	466
Yadkin	1,172	58
Yancey	714	186
	52,833	20,174
	20,174	
Vance's majority	32,659	

The above is the official vote for Governor of this State, as made up in the Capitol on Thursday last, by the Secretary of State, Treasurer, and Comptroller, in presence of the Governor. It will be seen that there are no returns from eleven Counties. Of these Mitchell, Transylvania and Polk voted with the counties out of which they were formed; no elections were held in Carteret, Washington and Tyrrell, on account of the presence of the enemy; and there are no official returns from the Counties of Cherokee, Chowan, Gates, Haywood and Macon. But we have the unofficial returns from Haywood, Macon and Cherokee, as follows:

	Vance.	Johnston.
Cherokee	621	171
Haywood	299 maj.	
Macon	670	103
Official vote, as above	52,833	20,174
	54,422	20,448
	20,448	
Vance's real majority	33 975	

Raleigh Sandard.

The West and the War.

Western North Carolina is working quietly in raising troops for the war. The people of the mountains are turning out *en masse*, it appears to us, and precious little need is there for a conscript law up there. The mountain districts are largely represented in almost every regiment from this State, and the cry is "still they come."

We had the pleasure of a visit from Colonel G. N. Folk, of Buncombe, on Wednesday, from whom we learned he has just organized the "First Battalion of N. C. Cavalry," of which he is Lieutenant Colonel. The battalion consists of six companies of eighty men each, every man of whom has furnished his own horse, &c. They are armed with the celebrated Enfield rifle and are ready for duty. They were organized at Asheville on the 18th ult. They are for the Partizan service and under Col. Folk, who has had ample experience as a captain in the 1st regiment N. C. Cavalry, and will undoubtedly make their mark.

Nor is this all from the West. Col. Folk informs us that a full regiment of Partizan infantry has been formed and organized since his battalion was formed, L. M. Allen, Colonel; Marcus Erwin, Lieutenant Colonel. Col. F. tells us this is one of the finest bodies of men he ever saw. They compose a full regiment, and are also armed with the Enfield rifle. Col. Allen is said to be a splendid officer, and of Lt. Col. Erwin it is needless to speak. This regiment is now also ready for service, and makes an addition of one more regiment to the number the old North State has given to the cause of the South.

And yet another regiment of Partizans, to the credit of North Carolina. We learn from the same source that Col. R G. A. Love is at the head of another full regiment, which has been organized within the last month. This is said to be a number one set of men. Wesley Clayton is Lieut. Colonel, and Wm McDowell, of Macon, is Major. This regiment is at work and will be ready for the field very shortly. All its officers are experienced soldiers and will be one day heard from.

And still another Western band. Dr. Joseph McDowell has had in camp for several months, at the Warm Springs, a battalion consisting of six companies of infantry and two of artillery. They are in a thorough state of discipline and capable of any amount of hardship. Dr. McDowell is Lieut. Colonel and Harry Deaver, Major.

The foregoing presents a very creditable little chapter in the history of Western North Carolina's efforts for Southern independence. And now we can write down truthfully *sixty-one regiments from North Carolina*, with men enough in detached companies and in course of organization to make nearly a dozen more. What do the Yankees think of our Union sentiment?

State Journal.

THE FIGHT AT CITY POINT.—We are pleased to hear that in the brush at City point Thursday, reference to which was made in yesterday's *Express*, our sharpshooters certainly made five of the Yankee avaders who had landed, bite the dust. The gunboat which came up subsequently, and filled the adjacent woods with shell, was the *Teazer*, a small steamer captured from the Confederates in James river not long since.—The Petersburg Artillery, Captain Graham, brought their rifled pieces to bear, and sent two shot through and through the little craft, one of which killed the pilot at the wheel house. The Yankees will probably observe considerable caution before they venture on another similar negro-stealing expedition.

Petersburg Express 30th inst.

MAJOR-GENERAL T. H. HOLMES.—This officer arrived in this city a few days since, and on yesterday assumed command of the department composed of Arkansas, Missouri, Texas, Louisiana and the Indian country. We regard him as one the ablest and most experienced officers in the Southern army, and are gratified that he has been assigned to the command of this department.—[*Little Rock Democrat 13th Aug.*

The Beast of Massachusetts.

An exchange says:

When a vessel enters the mouth of the Mississippi with supplies for New Orleans, it is said that Gen. Butler sends a tow boat to tow it to the city at an enormous price. If the Captain refuses he sends his brother, now a merchant of New Orleans, to buy the cargo, upon which enormous profits are made. So the power of Gen. Butler is turned into a mercantile channel. He and Phelps are engaged in a gigantic swindle as well as establishing a republican despotism over the South. They are engaged in a legalized land piracy, and Federal gunboats protect them in their robberies.

Is there anything wonderful in this, when we remember that Butler, the great Beast of Massachusetts, is the bastard son of a famous West India pirate, and that the unfortunate woman who gave him birth was the descendant of the Massachusetts witch burners.—*Columbus (Ga.) Sun.*

Treasury Department, C. S. A., Richmond, August 18th, 1862.

Hon. THOMAS S. BOCOCK,

Speaker of the House of Representatives, C. S. A.:

SIR: I have the honor to submit the following report of the condition of this Department, and of the estimates and supplies requisite for the support of the Government, until the 1st of January ensuing:

The receipts at the Treasury up to 1st August from all the various sources of income are as follows:

From Customs	$ 1,437,359 96
" Miscellaneous sources	1,974,769 33
" Loan, act of Feb. 28th, 1861	15,000,000 00
" Loan, act of Aug. 19th, 1861	22,613,346 61
" call Deposits under act of December 24th, 1861	37,585,200 00
" Treasury Notes, act March 9th 1861	2,021,100 00
" " " " May 16th, 1861	17,347,955 00
" " " " Aug. 19th, 1861	167,764,615 00
" Int. " " " April 17th, 1861	22,799,980 00
" 1&$2" " "	846,000 00
" Temporary Loan from Banks—balance	2,625,000 00
" War Tax	10,539,910 70
	$ 302 555,196 60

The expenditures at the same date are as follows:

War Department	$ 298,376,549 41
Navy Department	14,605,777 86
Civil and Miscellaneous	15,766 503 43
	$ 328,748,830 70

The difference between this sum and the receipts, amounting to $26,193,634 10 is made up of the various balances on the books of the Treasury to the credit of disbursing officers, which are not yet paid.

There are, also, outstanding requisitions upon the Treasury, upon which warrants are not yet issued, as follows:

War Department	$ 18,112,192 15
Navy do.	411,936 00
	$18,524,128 15

This sum must be added to the expenditures paid as above, in order to exhibit the whole expenditures of the Government from its commencement to the 1st of August, and the aggregate is $347,272 958 85, and for still greater accuracy it should be stated that as about five millions of the amount charged as expenditure has been paid for the redemption of Deposit Certificates, the aggregate above stated is subject to that abatement, when considered in the light of actual expenses.

The Treasury Notes issued to the same date are as follows:

General currency notes of Five Dollars and over	180,956,975
do under Five Dollars	846,000
Int. bearing at rate 3 65	1,441,200
do do 7.30	22,799,900
	206,044,635
To pay the balance against the Treasury as above set forth, there must be a further issue of	26,193,634
And to pay the outstanding requisitions, as above stated	18,524,128
	250,761,797
The issue already made of these notes amounts as above shown to	183,244,135
Leaving authority to issue only	16,755,865
	200,000,000
The differences between the balances now due by the Treasury	44,717,662
and the above	16,755,865
is	27,961,897

Unless this balance can be paid by bonds or 7.30 notes, the authority to issue general currency notes must at once be extended to pay the same; and that authority must be extended still further to meet the appropriations already made by Congress, and not yet paid, and also the further appropriations yet to be made.

The appropriations already made by Congress and not drawn on 1st August, amount to $164,687,389 93

The estimates submitted by the various Departments of the additional supplies required to make good deficiencies and to support the Government to 1st January next, are as follows:

For the War Department	44,373,690 36
" " Civil list	386,667 39
" " Miscellaneous	102,899 38
	$44,863,097 13

So that the whole amount of supplies required to 1st January presents a total of $209,550,487 06

Congress must now determine the best mode of raising this sum.

If the bonds or stock of the Government to any considerable extent could be sold, they would unquestionably offer the best mode of raising the money. An examination of our funded debt account will show that only a small portion can be raised in this way.

The whole amount of bonds and stock issued is as follows:

8 per cent. stock and bonds	41,577,250
6 " " call certificates	32,784,400
	74,361,650

This statement, while in the large amount of call deposits, it exhibits its confidence in the credit of the Government, yet, in the small comparative amount of bonds and stock, it shows an indisposition to make investments in that form. We are, therefore, constrained to resort to Treasury Notes as the only mode by which the requisite funds can be raised. This resource has its limits. But it is hoped that with a reasonable economy in making the appropriations, the plans already set in operation will extend those limits, so as to reach to the end of the war.

The inherent objections which attend a Government currency are that it disturbs the standard of value and enhances prices. The facility with which it is created is a constant temptation to excess; and the danger of this excess, together with the doubt of an ability to pay, are the chief causes which affect its credit as a currency.

Thus far, no want of confidence has been exhibited in our currency. It freely circulates everywhere, and the fact that the banking institutions receive and pay out Treasury Notes in their own business is the most certain indication that their credit is unimpaired.

The other cause becomes active only when the total amount of circulation exceeds the usual business wants of the community. It operates without relation to the actual value of the circulation, so that even coin, if it could be kept in a country, would (if in excess) produce the same result. The effect is a necessary consequence of the relation between the whole circulating medium and the whole business and property of the community, and can only be modified by influences upon the cause. Every means, therefore, which will reduce the quantity of circulation becomes important, and should diligently be sought after.

It was with this view that Congress adopted two measures of relief; one, by which any excess in the quantity of currency might at once be permanently withdrawn and funded in 8 per cent. bonds—the other by which the same effect could be produced for a time, through interest bearing notes and deposits on call.—Both plans are working well. The deposits have in fact been a permanent loan at 6 per cent. The interest notes, although current to a certain degree, are usually withdrawn from general circulation as soon as a sufficient amount of interest has accrued upon them to make them valuable as a temporary investment. It must be observed, however, that if this interest should remain in arrear for a long or indefinite time, these notes encounter a difficulty which seriously impairs their value, namely, that of an unproductive investment. Thus, being both unproductive and uncurrent, they will not pass into general use unless the interest be paid annually. It will be seen that the issue of these notes already amounts to upwards of twenty-two millions. Much of it has doubtless been taken under the belief that the interest would be paid like other interest, and I have encouraged this belief by stating that I would recommend to Congress that the interest should be paid annually. I earnestly hope that Congress will approve this recommendation. The payment could be stamped annually on the note, without encumbering it with a coupon; and in this way it is believed the objects intended by the issue would be effected.

I would also recommend that the notes be issued of a less denomination than one hundred dollars. The large amount of money in the hands of private capitalists is the fund which we must induce to be loaned for the uses of the Government. From the War Tax returns and from estimates as to such States as have not yet made complete returns, this fund may be set down at seven hundred millions, and one of the best means for procuring the use of part of it by the Government seems to be through these notes, which answer the double purpose of currency and investment.

I have, also, to report that the acceptance of deposits on call at 6 per cent. has operated well. It will be seen that nearly thirty millions have been deposited in this way; thus proving at the same time, the confidence of the country in the Government, and the advantages of the plan.

It will also appear from the statements herewith that there have been issued about $846,000 of notes under five dollars. These notes are in great demand, and the issue of them may be extended to ten millions.

The issue of the large amounts and various denominations of notes has confronted us with a difficulty which calls for the intervention of Congress. It requires the services of 120 clerks to perform the various duties involved in the issue of these notes. Of these about 72 are employed in signing; and it will be readily seen that the chief security intended by the signing is thus reduced to but little practical value. It is difficult for any one to bear in mind the signatures of so many different writers; but when to this is added the changes required by sickness, absence, and resignations it becomes impossible.

These embarrassments have been increased by the efforts of our enemies to counterfeit the notes. Organized plans seem to be in operation for introducing counterfeits among us by means of prisoners and traitors; and printed advertisements have been found, stating that the counterfeit notes, in any quantity, will be forwarded, by mail, from Chesnut street, in Philadelphia, to the order of any purchaser.

Under these circumstances, it will be necessary to change many of the plates and to make new issues.—The change would be more complete by dispensing with the variety of signatures, which are attached to the other notes. I am informed by the engravers that the signatures of the Register and Treasurer might be engraved in fac simile and printed, and that by stamping an elaborate engraving in colors on the back of the note, the security against counterfeits would be greater than it is at present. The expense of the issue would be diminished by dispensing with the numerous signing clerks, and its more prompt execution would be secured. In order to make this change, the authority of Congress is necessary. The laws against counterfeiting, if not already sufficient, must be made to embrace these notes. In this connection, too, it is proper to bring to the notice of Congress that the penalties of the law, while they apply to any person found in possession of counterfeit blank notes, with intent to utter them, do not seem to embrace notes which are completely filled up and ready for circulation.

The situation of the country made it advisable to remove the printing and engraving establishments from Richmond, shortly after the last adjournment of Congress. The distance from the seat of government at which so delicate a business must now be conducted, involves the necessity of greater expense and of greater ability and higher character than those of ordinary clerks, in those who must superintend. I would, therefore, respectfully suggest that this Department be made a separate bureau, and that a Chief Clerk, with an appropriate salary, be charged with the superintendence of its business at Columbia.

The War Tax has been paid by the several States as follows:

North Carolina	1,400,000 00
Virginia	2,125,000 00
Louisiana	2,500,000 00
Alabama	2,000,000 00
Georgia	434 126 12
Florida	225,374 11
Mississippi	1,484,467 67
	$10,168,967 90

The State of Georgia has substantially paid in the balance due by her, and the State of South Carolina has paid the whole amount due by her into the Treasury, in the form of six per cent. call certificates. But as the final settlement has not yet taken place, the certificates have not as yet been delivered up, and the account is not yet closed. The returns from the States of Alabama, Louisiana, Mississippi, Arkansas and Texas, have not yet been rendered in complete. The two former States have, nevertheless, paid their taxes in advance.

From the documents furnished, it appears that the States of North Carolina and Alabama, have overpaid their respective assessments, and I will ask leave to submit an estimate of the amounts to be refunded them as soon as the complete returns shall be received.

The collection of the War Tax has presented several difficulties, which it is proper that Congress should have in view, whenever a further tax shall be levied. These difficulties are presented together in a report from the Chief Clerk of the War Tax Office, a copy of which is herewith respectfully submitted. It is also proper to state, that by a judgment of the District Judge of South Carolina, money invested in State bonds has been excepted from the War Tax. An appeal has been ordered from this judgment, but as no Supreme Court has yet been organized, the effect of the judgment will be, to release from any future tax all moneys invested in this form in South Carolina, or in any other State wherein the District Judge may hold the same opinion.

Since the last meeting of Congress, I have appointed three new places of deposit for public moneys, one at Galveston, Texas, one at Knoxville, Tennessee, and one at Augusta, Georgia.

The

BY TELEGRAPH.

FOR THE JOURNAL.

CONFEDERATE CONGRESS.

RICHMOND, Aug. 30, 1862.

The Senate was not in session to-day.

In the House, two resolutions of inquiry, relative to *lex talionis*, were discussed and finally adopted. Nothing else of interest done.

INTERESTING FROM VIRGINIA—THE KANAWHA VALLEY EVACUATED BY THE YANKEES.

RICHMOND, Aug. 30th, 1862.

The Lynchburg Republican says that Carlisle, who represented the Pierpont usurpation in the Lincoln Senate, is stumping the Western part of Virginia against the war and in favor of the South. At Clarksburg he said he was no longer in favor of the war, but with the South against the anti slavery party, and that it was folly to talk of subjugating the South.

It is represented that the enemy have evacuated Kanawha Valley, and that in their retreat the enemy attempted to burn the Kanawha Salt Works, but failed.

The citizens of North-western Virginia are flocking Eastward to join the Confederate army.

The news from the seat of war in Virginia, as far as received, continues to be most cheering.

THE FIGHT AT RIENZI, MISS.

(Special to the Mobile Advertiser and Register.)

TUPELO, MISS., Aug. 29th, 1862.

Fourteen prisoners, captured at Rienzi, have arrived here.

Three hundred of our guerrillas moved in two parties against the Yankee camp, with the intention of attacking it on both sides. One party captured the pickets and took the Yankees completely by surprise, rushing headlong into their camp, which consisted of five regiments of cavalry, and eight regiments of infantry. The other party failed in attacking, consequently their small force was repulsed and pursued by the Yankees, but they succeeded in bring off a number of prisoners. Our loss will not exceed fifteen.—The attack was reckless, and the escape of our force was a miracle.

A deserter in from Rienzi to-night, having left the camp on Monday, estimates the Yankee force there at seven thousand. Discord prevails in the Yankee camp which is overrun with stolen and runaway negroes.

FROM THE NORTH AND NORTHWEST.

(Special to the Mobile Advertiser & Register.)

TUPELO, Miss., Aug. 30th, 1862.

The Chicago Tribune, of the 25th instant, contains the message of President Davis on the re-assembling of the Confederate Congress.

A dispatch from Cincinnati, dated August 24th, says that General Buckner, with 25,000 men, is encamped near Somerset, Ky., and that Gen. Bragg is at Chattanooga with 30,000 more. Gen. Marshall is reported at the head of Big Sandy River with 15,000 men. The railroad is in full possession of the rebels, and no trains can pass to Nashville.

The draft will be enforced on the first of September.

Foreigners who have voted on their first papers, and claiming exemption from the draft, are arrested and pressed into service.

CAMP RAPPAHANNOCK STATION, Aug. 21st.—A cavalry skirmish took place on yesterday. The Federals lost three wounded and five prisoners. Earthworks have been thrown up and bridges constructed to enable the batteries to cross the river. The first New Jersey regiment was surrounded by the rebels, and half of them captured.

MEMPHIS, Aug. 22.—A guerrilla band numbering five hundred, came within ten miles of the city on yesterday and destroyed large quantities of cotton and the bridges over Wolf and Hatchie rivers.

Five new companies were recently raised in West Tennessee.

It is much feared that bands of guerrillas are depredating in the vicinity of Mound City, in Adair county, Missouri.

Col. McCulloch, of Porter's guerrillas, was sentenced to death as a traitor and shot; also, fifteen guerrillas, accused of breaking their parole.

Gov. Gamble, in a speech at St. Louis, declared that the guerrillas are robbers and murderers, and that he would treat them as such.

The Yankee account of Morgan's fight says that 800 Federals attacked 1700 Confederates under Morgan, and were defeated with a loss of three hundred, including Gen. Johnson. The remaining five hundred escaped.

No telegraphic communication is had South of Russellville, Ky.

One hundred and forty Mississippians left Camp Morton, Indiana, for Vicksburg, on the 23d. Eight hundred Kentuckians and Tennesseeans have also been released.

LOSS OF A STEAMER.

AUGUSTA, GEO., Sept. 1st, 1881.

The Savannah papers of this morning state that the steamer Emma, in going down the river on Saturday night, grounded, and was discovered on yesterday morning by the Federals. She was fired to prevent her falling into their hands. She had as cargo seven hundred bales of cotton and some turpentine. All on board escaped.

THE YANKEES DRIVEN FROM STEVENSON, ALA.

BRIDGEPORT, Aug. 31st, 1862.

Gen. Maxay's brigade, under command of Col. McKinstry of the 32d Alabama regiment, attacked the enemy, 120, strong, at Stevenson, with infantry, artillery and cavalry at eleven o'clock to-day. After four hours shelling the enemy evacuated their fortifications, leaving on the Nashville trains, common roads, and through the woods. A large amount of ammunition and stores were captured.

Our command met with a most cordial reception from the citizens, the ladies urging them not to stop until they had killed or captured the entire Yankee force. The joy of the citizens was unbounded at once more beholding the flag of the stars and bars.

We had engaged the 33d and 4th Alabama, 25th Tennessee, Major Gunter's dismounted partizans, Capt Rice's cavalry, and Freeman's and Durr's battery, the whole numbering nine hundred men. Our loss was two wounded and none killed. The Yankee loss is unknown.

The Yankee fortifications at Stevenson were very strong. Our troops displayed great gallantry. Capt. Freeman's battery was worked with great skill and signal effect. Harry Maury commanded the 32d Alabama, with coolness and marked ability, exposing himself greatly to the Yankee fire. His conduct is much eulogized.

CONFEDERATE CONGRESS.

RICHMOND, VA., Sept. 1st, 1862.

In the Senate, Mr. Semmes, of Kentucky, submitted a preamble and resolutions relative to awarding medals or badges to officers or soldiers who may distinguish themselves by deeds of personal gallantry on the field. Laid on the table for the present.

The Senate bill concerning substitutes and details for plantations has passed. The first section restricts the privilege of furnishing substitutes to skilful mechanics, who shall guarantee the fidelity of the substitutes. The second section provides for detail to any farm or plantation worked by slaves, where the owner is a *feme sole*, minor or person in the service of the Confederacy, of one enrolled private for police duty, and to act as overseer.

The residue of the session was occupied in the discussion of the bill concerning Partizan Rangers, which was laid upon the table until to morrow.

In the House, Mr. Foote, from the Committee on Foreign Affairs, presented a majority report on the subject of our policy towards the Northwestern States and the future conduct of the war. The report embodies substantially the resolutions originally submitted by Mr. Foote.

Mr. Miles from the Committee on Military Affairs, presented a bill to extend the provisions of the Conscript act. The bill was made the order of the day for Wednesday.

A preamble and resolution in favor of retaliation was adopted.

OFFICIAL DISPATCH FROM GENERAL LEE—THE YANKEES AGAIN WHIPPED ON MANASSAS PLAINS.

RICHMOND, September 1st, 1862.

The following despatch was received by the President this evening about 6 o'clock:

HEADQUARTERS ARMY NORTHERN VIRGINIA,
Groveton, 30th August, 10 P. M.,
Via Rapidan, Sept. 1st, 1862.

President Davis:—

This army achieved to-day, on the plains of Manassas, a signal victory over the combined forces of Generals McClellan and Pope.

On the 28th and 29th inst., each wing, under Generals Longstreet and Jackson, repulsed with valor attacks made on them separately.

We mourn the loss of our gallant dead in every conflict, yet our gratitude to Almighty God for his mercies rises higher each day. To Him, and to the valor of our troops, a nation's gratitude is due. R. E. LEE.

LATE NORTHERN NEWS.

RICHMOND, Va., Sept. 2d, 1862.

Northern papers of August 30th have been received.

The New York *Herald's* correspondence indicates that the greatest excitement prevails among the Unionists in Fairfax, Loudoun and Prince William counties, Va. Families were fleeing to Washington, abandoning everything.—The panic was caused by the raid of Stuart's cavalry on Bristol's Station, on the Orange and Alexandria Railroad.

A train from Warrenton Junction for Alexandria escaped capture by dashing under a full head of steam to Manassas Junction, where it ran violently into another train, producing a general smash and a heavy loss of life. Stuart's Cavalry subsequently occupied Manassas Junction. At both places they captured a large amount of stores and a number of prisoners.

Pope's official dispatch, dated August 29th, claims a victory over Gen. Longstreet, and the capture of one thousand prisoners, many arms and one piece of artillery. He says that Hentzelman's corps would move against Jackson, six miles west of Centreville, at daylight, and he did not see how Jackson could escape without heavy loss.

The Washington correspondent of the New York Times says that several States are much further behind in raising their quota of troops under the new call, and that it has been represented that there will be very few where drafting will not have to be resorted to.

Gen. Phelps' resignation has been accepted.

A Democratic mass meeting was held in Philadelphia on Saturday. Resolutions were adopted denouncing the secessionists and abolitionists, in favor of free speech, and an energetic prosecution of the war. Among the speakers was Charles J. Ingersoll, who declared that the object of the war was to free the negroes. He denounced the Federal Government as the most corrupt and despotic ever seen here. He was subsequently arrested for uttering these sentiments.

A letter from Lord Russell to Secretary Seward, dated July 28th, is published. He refers to the evidences of the increasing bitterness of the strife in America, and says that the approach of a servile war, so much insisted upon by Mr. Seward in his dispatch, to which this is an answer, only forewarns us that another element of destruction may be added to the loss of property and waste of industry which already afflicts a country lately so prosperous and tranquil. He claims that Her Majesty's Government has maintained an impartial neutrality, but desires, in the language of Lincoln to the Governors of thirteen States, the bringing of this unnecessary and injurious civil war to a speedy and satisfactory conclusion.

FROM TENNESSEE.

CHATTANOOGA, TENN., Sept. 1st, 1862.

The Yankees again re-occupied McMinnville with a large force last Tuesday, probably the forces from Pitham and neighborhood on their retreat to Nashville; they may be caught. At any rate Tennessee will soon be entirely in the possession of the Confederates.

We have a rumor that Huntsville is evacuated.

RICHMOND, VA., Sept. 2nd, 1862.

A communication from the President, transmitting copies of despatches from General Lee, was read in both houses of Congress to day.

The President says: From these despatches it will be seen that God has again extended his shield over our patriotic army, and has blessed the cause of the Confederacy with a second signal victory on the field already immortalized by the gallant achievements of our troops. Too much praise cannot be bestowed upon the skill and daring of the commanding general who conceived or the valor and hardihood of the troops who executed the brilliant movements whose result is now before us.

CONFEDERATE CONGRESS.

RICHMOND, VA., Sept. 2d, 1862.

In the Senate the bill concerning Partizan Rangers was rejected after a lengthy debate—yeas 9, nays 13.

A resolution of thanks to Commander Eben Farrand, and officers and men under his command, for gallant and meritorious services at Fort Drewry, was adopted.

In the House a resolution for the appointment of three additional Standing Committees, to relieve the pressure of business on the Committee on Military Affairs was adopted.

The House adjourned at an early hour to draw for seats in the hall recently refitted for the accommodation of the House.

EVACUATION OF FREDERICKSBURG BY THE YANKEES.

RICHMOND, VA., Sept. 2d, 1862.

The Yankees have evacuated Fredericksburg. In leaving they burnt the bridges across the Rappahannock and the buildings at Acquia Creek.

Col. Thos. B. Bigger, who has held the office of Post master of this city for seventeen years, was superceded today by the Senate in executive session. His successor is John O. Steger.

The Peninsula Campaign.—General Magruder's Official Report.

HEADQ'RS DEP'T OF THE PENINSULA,
Lee's Farm, May 3, 1862.

GENERAL COOPER,

Adj't. and Inspector General, C. S. A.:

General—Deeming it of vital importance to hold, for a time, Yorktown, or York river, and Mulberry Island, on James river, and to keep the enemy in check by an intervening line, until the authorities might think proper to take such steps as should be deemed necessary to meet a serious advance of the enemy in the Peninsula, I felt compelled to dispose my feeble forces in such a manner as to accomplish these objects with the least risk possible, under the circumstances, of great hazard which surrounded the little army that I commanded.

I had prepared, as my real line of defence, positions in advance, at Harwood's and Young's Mills.

Both flanks of this line were defended by boggy and difficult streams and swamps. In addition, the left flank was defended by elaborate fortifications at Ship Point, connected by a broken line of redoubts, crossing the heads of the various ravines emptying into York river, and Wormley's Creek, and terminating at Fort Grafton, nearly in front of Yorktown.

The right flank was defended by the fortifications at the mouth of Warwick river, and at Mulbery Island Point, and the redoubts extending from the Warwick to James river.

Inte vening between the two Mills was a wooded country about two miles in extent.

This wooded line, forming the centre, needed the defence of infantry in a sufficient force to prevent any attempt on the part of the enemy to break through it.

In my opinion, this advanced line, with its flank defences, might have been held by twenty thousand troops.

With twenty-five thousand, I don't believe it could have been broken by any force the enemy could have brought against it.

Its two flanks were protected by the "Virginia" and the works on one side, and the fortifications at Yorktown and Gloucester Point on the other.

Finding my forces too weak to attempt the defence of this line I was compelled to prepare to receive the enemy on my second line, on Warwick river.

This line was incomplete in its preparations, owing to the fact that a thousand negro laborers that I had employed in fortifying were taken from me, and discharged by superior orders in December last, and a delay of nine weeks consequently occurred before I could re-organize the laborers for the engineers.

Keeping, then, only small bodies of troops at Harwood's and Young's Mills, and at Ship Point, I distributed my remaining forces along the Warwick line, embracing a front from Yorktown to Minor's farm of twelve miles, and from the latter place to Mulberry Island Point of one and a half miles.

I was compelled to place in Gloucester Point, Yorktown and Mulberry Island fixed garrisons, amounting to six thousand men—my whole force being eleven thousand (11,000); so that it will be seen that the balance of the line embracing a length of thirteen miles, was defended by about five thousand men.

After two reconnoissances in great force from Fortress Monroe and Newport News, the enemy, on the 3d of April, advanced and took possession of Harwood's Mills.

He advanced in two heavy columns—one along the old York road, and the other along the Warwick road, and, on the 5th April, appeared simultaneously along the whole front of our line, from Minor's farm to Yorktown.

I have no accurate data upon which to base an exact statement of his force, but, from various sources of information, I was satisfied that I had before me the enemy's Army of the Potomac, under the command of General McClellan, with the exception of the two Corps d'Armee of Banks and McDowell respectively, forming an aggregate number of certainly not less than one hundred thousand men.

On every portion of my lines, where the enemy approached, he attacked us with a furious cannonading and musketry, which was responded to with effect by our batteries and troops of the line.

His skirmishers were also well thrown forward on this and the succeeding day, and energetically felt our whole line, but were everywhere repulsed by the steadiness of our troops.

Thus, with five thousand men exclusive of the garrisons, we stopped and held in check over one hundred thousand of the enemy.

Every preparation was made in anticipation of an early attack by the enemy—the men slept in the trenches and under arms, but, to my utter surprise, he permitted day after day to elapse without an assault.

In a few days the object of his delay was apparent.

In every direction in front of our lines, through the intervening woods and along the open fields, earthworks began to appear.

Through the energetic action of the Government reinforcements began to pour in, and each hour the army of the Peninsula grew stronger and stronger, until all anxiety passed from my mind as to the result of an attack upon us.

The enemy's skirmishers pressing us closely in front of Yorktown, Brig. Gen. Early ordered a sortie to be made from the redoubts, for the purpose of dislodging him from Palmentary's peach orchard.

This was effected in the most gallant manner by the 2d Florida, Col. Ward, and the Mississippi Battalion, Lieut. Col. Taylor, all under the command of Col. Ward.

The quick and reckless charge of our men, by throwing the enemy into a hasty flight, enabled us to effect, without loss, an enterprise of great hazard against a superior force, supported by artillery, when the least wavering or hesitation on our part, would have been attended with great loss.

The Warwick line, upon which we rested, may be briefly described as follows: Warwick River rises very near York River, and about a mile and a half to the right of Yorktown.

Yorktown and Redoubts Nos. 4 and 5, united by long curtains and flanked by rifle-pits, form the left of the line, until, at the commencement of the military road, it reaches Warwick River; here, a sluggish and boggy stream, twenty or thirty yards wide, and running through a dense wood, fringed by swamps.

I cannot design te all the many gallant officers and privates who distinguished themselves, and respectfully call the attention of the Commanding General to the accompanying reports; but I would fail to do my duty, if I did not specially mention some particular instances.

Brigadier General Howell Cobb exhibited, throughout the day, the greatest courage and skill, and when once, at a critical moment, some troops, in his line of battle wavered, he, himself in person, rallied the troops under a terrible fire, and by his voice and example entirely re-established their steadiness.

Brigadier-General Toombs had, in the morning, by my order, detached from his division Colonel Anderson's brigade to support Brigadier-General Cobb, and late in the evening, when ordered forward by me, promptly and energetically led the remainder of his command under fire, arriving just before the enemy ceased the vigor of his attack, and in time to share its dangers.

Brigadier-General P. J. Semmes commanded Toombs' brigade—the latter being in command of the division—and showed his usual promptness and courage.

Colonel Levy, of the 2d Louisiana Regiment, was the Colonel commanding at Dam No. 1, and evinced judgment, courage and high soldierly qualities, in his conduct and arrangements, which I desire to specially to commend.

Captain Stanley was in command of two pieces of artillery, including the six pounder so effectively served.

Both he and Lieut. Pope conducted themselves with skill and courage.

Capt. Jordan's piece was in a very exposed place, and was soon disabled after a few rounds, and was properly withdrawn. Both he and his men exhibited great steadiness under the terrible fire which swept over them.

The enemy's loss, of course, cannot be accurately estimated, as the greater part of it occurred over on their side of the stream, but I think it could have scarcely been less than six hundred killed and wounded.

Our own loss was comparatively trivial, owing to the earthworks which covered our men, and did not exceed seventy-five killed and wounded.

All the reinforcements which were on the way to me had not yet joined me, so that I was unable to follow up the action of the 16th April by any decisive step.

The reinforcements were accompanied by officers who ranked me, and I ceased to command.

I cannot too highly commend the conduct of the officers and men of my whole command, who cheerfully submitted to the greatest hardships and deprivations. From the 4th of April to the 3d of May this army *served almost without relief in the trenches.* Many companies of artillery were never relieved during this long period.

It rained almost incessantly; the trenches were filled with water; the weather was exceedingly cold; no fires could be allowed; the artillery and infantry of the enemy played upon our men almost continuously day and night; the army had neither coffee, sugar nor hard bread, but subsisted on flour and salt meat, and that in reduced quantities: and yet no murmurs were heard.

Their gallant comrades of the army of the Potomac, and the Department of Norfolk, though not so long a time exposed to these sufferings, shared these hardships and dangers with equal firmness and cheerfulness.

I have never seen, and I do not believe that there ever has existed an army (the combined army of the Potomac, Peninsula and Norfork,) which has shown itself, for so long a time, so superior to all hardships and dangers.

The best drilled regulars the world has ever seen would have mutinied under a continuous service in the trenches for twenty-nine days, exposed every moment to musketry and shells, in water to their knees, without fire, sugar or coffee—without stimulants, and with an insufficient supply of uncooked flour and salt meat.

I speak of it in honor of those brave men, whose patriotism made them indifferent to sufferings, to disease, to danger and death.

Indeed, the conduct of the officers and men was such as to deserve throughout the highest commendation.

I beg leave to invite the attention of the Department to the reports which accompany this, and to recommend the officers and men there named to the most favorable consideration of the Government.

It is but just to Colonel Charles A. Crump that I should bear testimony to the gallantry, zeal and decided ability, with which he performed the various duties of Commander of the post at Gloucester Point during the year in which he was under my command.

He was worthily supported on all occasions by Lieut. Col. P. R. Page and the other officers and men constituting his force.

That accomplished officer, Capt. Thomas Jefferson Page, of the Navy, successfully applied the resources of his genius and ripe experience to the defence of Gloucester Point whilst the important work opposite was commanded with devoted zeal and gallantry by Brig. Gen. Raines.

My thanks are due to Capt. Chatard, of the Navy, for valuable services, as Inspector of Batteries, and to Lieut. Col. Noland, late of the Navy, the efficient Commander of the batteries at Mulberry Island Point.

That patriotic and scientific soldier, Col. B. S. Ewell, rendered important services to the country during my occupation of the Peninsula, as did Col. Hill Carter, the commander at Jamestown, and his successor, Maj. J. R. C. Lewis.

I should fail in my duty to the country, and especially to the State of Virginia, if I neglected to record the self-sacrificing conduct of Captain William Allen, of the Artillery.

At the very commencement of the war, this gentleman erected, at his own expense, on Jamestown Island, extensive fortifications for the defence of the river, and from that time until he was driven from his home, he continued to apply the resources of his large estate to the benefit of the country, and so great and disinterested were his zeal and devotion as an officer, that he lost almost the whole of his immense possessions in endeavoring to save the public property committed to his charge and that of the commanding officers.

I cannot commend his conduct as an officer too highly to the Government, nor his patriotism as a citizen too warmly to the love and respect of his countrymen.

To Captain Rivers, Captain St. John, Captain Clarke and Captain Dimmock, of the Engineers, and their able assistants, the country is greatly indebted for the formidable works which enabled me to meet and repulse, with a very small force, the attack of an army of over one hundred thousand well-drilled men, commanded by the best officers of the enemy.

I cannot close this report without publicly bearing testimony to the great and devoted services of the Cavalry of the Peninsula, so long under my command, always in the presence of superior forces of the enemy.

To more much of the success which attended my efforts to keep them within the walls of their fortresses to the alacrity, daring, vigilance and constancy of the Cavalry of the 3d Virginia Regiment, and the independent companies from James City, Matthews, Gloucester and King and Queen counties.

The service rendered by the officers of my Staff have been invaluable. To these I owe my acknowledgments, Captains Bryan and Dickinson, of the Adjutant-General's Department; Majors Magruder and Brent, of the Commissary and Ordnance Departments, respectively; Captain White, acting Chief Quartermaster; Col. Casell, Chief of Artillery; Lieut. Col. Cary, Acting Inspector General; Lieut. Douglas, of the Engineers; Lieutenants Eustis and Alston, Aides-de-camp; Mr. J. R. Bryan, Mr. H. M. Stanard, Mr. D. F. Brasnear, and Mr. H. A. Boyce, who, as volunteer aids, have rendered most important services, and to Private E. P. Turner, of the New Kent Cavalry, on duty some times in the field, at others in the Assistant Adjutant-General's office.

I am, also, greatly indebted to Major George Wray, of the 115th Virginia militia, who has aided me in the administration, civil as well as military, of the affairs of the Peninsula, and to Lieutenants Joseph Phillips and Causey, of the Cavalry of the Confederate Army.

The local knowledge of these officers has been of great advantage to the service, whilst their intrepidity and enterprise have been in the highest degree conspicuous on every occasion.

I cannot express too strongly my estimate of the services rendered by my Chief Quartermaster, Major Bloomfield.

Soon after he took charge, he introduced order, promptness and economy in the management of his department.

The scarcity of supplies and materials was so great as to make it impossible to procure them.

The genius, energy and extraordinary industry of Major Bloomfield, however, overcome all obstacles, and enabled the army of the Peninsula to move, to march and to fight with the regularity of a machine.

This statement is made in justice to Major Bloomfield, who is absent on account of sickness at the time that I write.

I ask the attention, also, of the Government to the valuable services rendered by Mr. William Norris, of Baltimore, the signal officer in charge of the signal service of the Peninsula, and to those of his efficient assistant, Lieut. Lindsay, of the 15th Virginia Regiment.

The steadiness and heroism of the officers and men of the artillery of the Peninsula, both heavy and light, were very conspicuous during the attack on the 5th April, and throughout the seige which followed.

The high state of efficiency of this arm of the service was mainly due to Colonel George W. Randolph, Chief Artillery on my staff, who applied to its organization discipline and preparation for the field, the resources of his great genius and experience.

To this intrepid officer and distinguished citizen, the country is indebted for the most valuable services from the battle of Bethel, where his artillery principally contributed to the success of the day, to the period when he was removed from my command by promotion.

He was ably assisted by Colonel Cabell and Lieutenant Brown of the same corps.

I have the honor to be, sir,
Very respectfully,
Your obedient servant,
(Signed) J. BANKHEAD MAGRUDER,
Major-General Commanding.

From the Peninsula.

We learn from an intelligent gentleman, who has lately visited a portion of the Peninsula, that the Yankees, though keeping up a great show of strength in the counties of James City, New Kent, and Charles City, by means of foraging parties, which arrest every white man they find, are yet preparing to evacuate this portion of the State. The 11th Pennsylvania regiment of dragoons occupy Williamsburg, and while they are engaged in removing everything of value to their vessels lying in James river, yet they have virtually given up possession of the town, having reinstated all the old officers in the lunatic asylum, including the former matron, for whom they sent to Norfolk; and to prevent an attack while thus engaged, the parties above named are sent out, and for lack of a few good men to meet them, they are practising outrages and indignities upon this actually desolated portion of our State. A great many of the negroes who were taken off by the Yankees have returned to their owners, and express themselves as heartily tired of their Yankee friends. The Union men, including Lemuel Bowden, who, it will be recolleoted, was a candidate for Judge at the last election, have gone to the North. But the worst feature in the intelligence which we have received is, that the rascals have appropriated to themselves a large portion of the provisions in intended for the inmates of the asylum, and there is great danger of their suffering. From all that we can learn, a bold dash with a few hundred of Suart's dragoons would accelerate their evacuation of Williamsburg, and restore much valuable property to its rightful owners. This gentleman also states that there are a large number of negros at Yorktown, who are really suffering for the necessaries of life, the Yankees neglecting them in their care for their own safety and security.—*Richmond Dispatch.*

THE UPPER JAMES CLEAR.—During Thursday night last and Friday forenoon, Lincoln's gunboats, with their respective tenders, imitated the example of the illustrious McClellan, and moved down the river. Our pickets scanned the stream for miles and miles from City Point down on Friday afternoon, but not a Yankee craft was to be seen. After all the talk about Porter's mortar fleet, which was to crush Drury's Bluff, the removal of Goldsborough and the appointment of the hypocritical Wilkes, the enemy has abandoned the idea of "on to Richmond" via James River, and gone—where, a few days will probably develop. It is thought by many, that Pope's recent retrograde movement, and the late mysterious disappearance of the heretofore "ubiquitous Stonewall Jackson," have had much to do with this sudden abandonment of James River. Should General Jackson turn up on the north side of Washington some of these cool, clear mornings, backed by thirty thousand, loyal, patriotic and liberated Marylanders, the Yankee gunboats close by would afford admirable means of escape for Old Abe and his Cabinet by way of the Potomac. The transports too, can now be used to great advantage in landing Yankee troops at some point on the Potomac, where by a forced march they may relieve a portion of Pope's land pirates from the exceedingly unpleasant extremity, in which they have recently been placed. We tell no tales out of school, but let our readers prepare for the reception of joyful tidings in a few days. When this campaign on the Upper Rappahannock is fully developed, it will be seen that Proclamation Pope, from whom such great achievements were expected by the Yankee nation, is not to be compared with Stonewall Jackson, neither as a strategist nor tactitian. But it must be always borne in mind, that Gen. Jackson has been much aided by the great wisdom and clear judgment of the accomplished Lee.—*Petersburg Express, 18th inst.*

The Northern papers say that there is "another Butler in the West," in the person of Colonel Metcalf, in command at Paris, Kentucky, who "deals justice as equally as does Gen. Butler." He has a large sum on deposit in the bank at Paris, which he has drawn from the sympathizers in that part of Kentucky. He quietly selects his men, makes the assessment and gives the Secessionists the choice of paying up, or making a visit to Camp Chase. He drew from this fund eighteen hundred dollars, to reimburse the city of Cincinnati for the steam fire engine horses taken by Morgan in his raid on Cythiana.

Tribute of Respect.

At a meeting of Capt. Ellis' Company, (Silver Guards,) having been called for the purpose of expressing our grief for the melancholy and untimely death of our friends and fellow soldiers, Archibald L. Strickland and Alfred H. Bloodworth, who were suddenly removed from our midst by an unforeseen and unavoidable accident, on the night of the 25th August, 1862. Lt. J. Wells Taylor was called to the Chair, and Joshua West requested to act as Secretary.

The chairman appointed Sergt. Jno. W. Gillespie and Henry C. Evans, and Corp. B. S. Everitt, a committee to draft resolutions, who reported the following, which were unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That while we are ready to kiss the Hand that holds the rod, and to bow to the will of Him who doeth all things well, we can but feel the loss of our warm and true friends and brave and patriotic soldiers.

Resolved, That by their gentlemanly deportment and soldier-like bearing while with us, our lamented friends won for themselves the respect, admiration and esteem both of officers and fellow soldiers.

Resolved, That we tender our sincere and heartfelt sympathies to the families and relatives of our deceased friends, and earnestly ask the privilege of mingling our grief with theirs.

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be forwarded to the families of our deceased friends, and one also to the Wilmington Journal for publication.

J. WELLS TAYLOR, Ch'm'n.
JOSHUA WEST, Sec'y.
August 28th, 1862.

For the Journal.

Tribute of Respect.

At a meeting of the "Rebel Rangers" (Capt. Newkirk's Company), called on the 29th of August, at Camp Heath, to pass resolutions concerning the death of Lieut. Robert Davidson, who died in Wilmington on the 24th of August, Capt. A. F. Newkirk was called to the Chair, and Dr. J. C. Shepard requested to act as Secretary.

Lieut. C. M. McClammy, L. L. Alexander, and J. C. Shepard were appointed a Committee to draft resolutions. They reported the following:

WHEREAS, It has pleased Almighty God, in his inscrutable wisdom, to remove from our midst, in the morning of his life, our esteemed friend and worthy officer, Lieut. Robert Davidson, who but a few days ago walked among us in the full tide of health and spirits, loved, honored, and respected by all; therefore

Resolved, That we recognize in his death the hand of an All-wise Providence, and humbly submit to His holy decree.

Resolved, That his amiable disposition, the simplicity and gentleness of his manners, his greatness of soul, the strict integrity of his life—unmarred by a single vice—endeared him to all who knew him, and has left a vacuum in many an aching heart.

Resolved, That although his many amiable and noble traits of character, his generous heart, his gentle yet manly bearing, engaged the admiration and love of all, yet to us, who knew him best, his virtues shone with peculiar brightness.

Resolved, That in his death the Company has been deprived of one of its best officers, and the Southern cause a warm and jealous advocate.

Resolved, That we tender our heartfelt sympathies to his bereaved wife, and assure her that while death has robbed her of the jewel of her heart, it has also taken from our midst a friend and companion whose place cannot be supplied.

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to the family of the deceased, and also to the Wilmington *Journal*, with a request that the same be published.

Capt. A. F. NEWKIRK, Ch'm'n.
Dr. J. C. SHEPARD, Sec'y.
August 29th, 1862.

FROM THE NORTHWEST.—Important private information of an authentic character was received here on Saturday from our army of the Northwest, by an officer of General Jenkins' command. It might be premature to publish this intelligence at this time, but we will say that we are justified in reporting that we shall in a few days have good news from this section. Our forces are advancing with rapidity, and the results anticipated, if successful, will materially advance our cause in the Northwest.

Three hundred and sixty Union men from Pierpont's dominions joined General Loring a few days since, and our intelligence is that these deluded men now see the error of their ways and are daily flocking in crowds to our standards.—*Lynchburg Republican, 1st inst*

A NEW COUNTERFEIT.—The Augusta *Chronicle* says: Another counterfeit Confederate note was exhibited to us yesterday morning. It is of the ten dollar issue of september 2, 1861, printed in colors. The principal distinguishing mark is the filling up of the red oblong in the lower centre of the note. In the genuine, the filling up consists of the word "ten" in small letters frequently repeated—in the counterfeit it is merely dots. the counterfeit has the words "ADRIAN SHARP, Sc.," on the lower left hand corner, not on the genuine. The red collor of the counterfeit is paler than the genuine, the engraving is coarser, apparently on wood, while the genuine is well finished steel plate.

An exchange paper says, "Can the human voice articulate anything softer than the Indian name of Coahoma?"—What does the Editor think of "Musheslushetobtsofka," the Seminole name of Hominy?

THE COTTON FAMINE IN ENGLAND.—The London correspondent of the New York *Times*, under date of the 22d ultimo, says that public attention there "is turned only to one subject, for the cotton famine, the war, the future of Canada, and the fate of England as a manufacturing and commercial nation, are all bound up together. There is want and terror here. In three months, at the beginning of winter, the cotton supply will be exhausted, the whole population of shopkeepers and artisans will be as badly off as the factory operatives; the rate payers will have become paupers, and England will have such a winter of famine and distress as no one has seen in this generation. With this will be the loss, in a large degree, of the great American market."

SERIOUS ACCIDENT.—We regret to learn that Captain John C. McIlhenny, of Wilmington, Captain of one of our batteries for coast defence, was seriously injured in this city on Thursday by being thrown from a horse.—*Raleigh State Journal.*

FROM THE BAR.—About nine o'clock Friday night a light was observed off the North channel for about half an hour, when it disappeared. At sunrise Saturday morning there were three steam ships in sight and three sailing vessels. Several of the blockaders are supposed to have gone in chase of a vessel in sight of the blockading fleet.

An officer on Morris' Island states that a shot from the Beauregard Battery on Thursday evening came near the bow of the first gunboat engaging the battery that it was thought she had let go anchor.

Six o'clock Saturday evening a three-masted steamer was seen coming up from the Northeast.

Charleston Courier, 1st inst

GALLANT YOUTH.—During the engagement at Cynthiana, there were many instances of personal daring and gallant conduct which have been related to us, all of which we would like to record if our space and time would permit. This we sincerely regret, as in all probability but few of them will ever find their way before the public. One very conspicuous case we cannot forbear putting on record. It was that of Craven Peyton, a son of the Hon. Samuel Peyton, of Kentucky—not yet sixteen years old. He was acting as Col. Morgan's orderly, and was conspicuous in all parts of the field, cheering the men by his example. On one occasion, when a company was ordered to make a perilous charge, he placed himself at the head, and, shouting at the top of his voice, "Come on, men, for the love of God and the love of Kentucky, come on!" he dashed forward.—The men, who were almost hesitating in the face of such a murderous fire, coming from behind stone walls and from the windows of houses, caught the words and the spirit of this brave boy, and with strengthened hearts and loud huzzas, rushed into the thickest of the fight at the point of the greatest danger, sweeping every thing before them, and soon ending the contest.

Atlanta Confederacy.

All city readers will be delighted in learning that Gen. Beauregard, on reporting for duty, received an order assigning him to this department. We hope soon to announce his entrance on its duties.

Charleston Courier.

PERSONAL.—Gen. Joseph E. Johnston, who was wounded at the battle of Seven Pines, arrived in the city, yesterday, from Anelia Springs where he has been sojourning for several weeks. He has been assigned to an important command, in a new field, which will doubtless be made known in a day or two.

Richmond Whig, 2d inst.

THE NIGGER OATH.—The following is the form of oath usually administered to "contrabands" that enter the Yankee lines at Fredericksburg:

"You, Cicero, do solemnly swear that you will bear true allegiance to the United States; that you will take good care of the horses and mules, and, if any of them get away, you will get after them, no matter how dark it is, and will also black boots, to the best of your knowledge and belief. So help you Gen. McDowell."

The gravity of both parties while it is being administered is said to be edifying.—*Richmond Whig.*

FROM CUMBERLAND GAP.—If correct, the news from Cumberland Gap is scarcely less important than that from Manassas. Late last night it was asserted that news had been received in official quarters to the effect that the Yankee General Morgan had attempted to cut his way through our lines, and that he was repulsed with great slaughter, after which his entire command, amounting to some ten thousand men, with their arms and equipments, surrendered to our forces under General E. Kirby Smith. There is every reason to believe that this statement is correct, as it is well known that Morgan's position was decidedly precarious; but in view of the many similar reports received from the same quarter it should be taken with much caution.

Richmond Dispatch, 2d inst.

STAFF BUTTONS,
GOLD LACE,
GOLD CORD.

ENGLISH NAVY BLUE CLOTH!

CRENSHAW, GRAY AND SKY BLUE CLOTH!

Those beautifully embroidered COLLARS, for Staff, Surgeons, Generals, Captains and Lieutenants

Above goods are daily expected for FALL TRADE.

2,000 YARDS N. CAROLINA daily expected.

5,000 *YARDS COUNTRY HOMESPUN*

Wanted immediately.

10,000 *PAIR COUNTRY KNIT SOCKS*

Wanted immediately.

CASH paid at BALDWIN'S,
38 Market-st.,
Wilmington, N. C.

Sept. 2d, 1862. 302—3tsod—1tw

BOOK NOTICE!

I WILL SELL MY ENTIRE STOCK OF SCHOOL BOOKS, upon reasonable terms, to any person wishing to purchase all, or to Teachers, at fair prices, for CASH, as I expect to keep no accounts.

ENGLISH GRAMMARS.

19	Bullion's Analytical	25	" Elementary Gram.
38	" Eng. Grammars	8	Brown's English "
39	Hart's " "	6	Kirkham's "
40	Clark's " "	23	Grammar Composition.
14	Tomer's " "		

READERS.

78	No. 1 N. C. Readers	14	New York 3d Readers
50	" 2 " "	22	" " 3d "
20	" 3 " "	20	Young's "
11	National 5th "	17	Howe's Shakspearian "
10	Sanders' 5th "	12	" Lady's "
27	" 2d "	5	" Junior Lady's "
14	McGuff's 4th "	14	Compendium English Literature
10	Town's 1st "	6	Student's Hume
25	" 2d "	10	Elements of Mor. Science
20	" 3d "	4	Familiar "
45	Manderville's Primary "	3	First Book "
20	" 3d "	3	Science of Familiar Things
20	" 4th "		
10	New York 1st "		

CLASSICAL.

19	Bullion's Greek Readers	10	Andrews' 1st Latin Book
7	" First Lessons in [Gre

THE WILMINGTON JOURNAL.

CONFEDERATE STATES OF AMERICA.

WILMINGTON, N. C., SATURDAY, AUGUST 30, 1862.

ON Thursday last our town was full to overflowing with merchants and speculators, Jews and Gentiles, men from the East and West, the North and the South, who came to attend the advertised auction sales of goods.—From appearances, we are led to the conclusion that the *bona fide* merchants will buy but a small portion of the goods offering. They cannot enter into competition with the professional speculators and monopolists, who have a game to play and will play it at any price.

These latter parties amuse their idle time while going from one auction sale of a cargo to another, by buying out all the stocks in all the stores in any unhappy town, upon which they may light. They will pay *any* price, apparently, but no matter what price they pay, they will be sure to make others pay double. The very same goods will probably come back to the town from which they were bought, and be sold at three times the extravagant price paid for them when they were taken away. Parties have been at this work this very week. We are a long-suffering and a law-abiding people, but nobody likes to have both his eyes gouged out, and these people are doing their best to gouge out *both* the eyes of all the people in the Confederacy. How long can that operation go on?

THE sky has been so habitually overcast at night for some time past that we never thought of looking for the comet, but it was clear last night and the "celestial visitant" was very plainly visible, occupying about the same place in the heavens that the comet of 1858 did early in the month of August. It is not as yet a conspicuous object, but still far from an obscure one. Its tail, to be sure, is not very long—not many millions of miles, and its head, like the heads of many other public characters, is neither very solid nor very brilliant—in fact its composition is said to be, like theirs, quite gassy. But it improves on acquaintance and may yet become a reasonably respectably comet.—*Daily Journal, 28th.*

MISERY loves company, and therefore it may be presumed that there are other men at the North quite as much grieved at the misfortunes of General Pope as General McClellan, yea, we think there are men considerably more grieved. For Pope came to show the world what he could do in a field upon which McClellan had failed. His proclamations were the height of bombast;—his promises as vain and vague as gas and bad spirits could make them. Indeed about his first order contains a hardly covert fling at McClellan. He (Pope) was to see only the enemy's back. Swords and not spades were to be trumps.

Well, he has seen the enemy—he came, he saw, he—was conquered. Isn't McClellan glad? Don't Aleck McDowell, the defeated General of Manassas, chuckle in his boots and laugh inwardly to the bottom of his —— pockets? Assuredly.

But old Abe isn't glad a bit. Nor Halleck, for Pope is Halleck's right-hand man. Pope lies and Halleck swears to it. Halleck lies and Pope swears to it. There is a pair of them. They are indispensable to each other, for they understand each other's style of lying.

But McClellan has been unfortunate. He has lost over one hundred thousand men in the Peninsula.—Now, the going to the Peninsula was in obedience to an order directly from Old Abe himself. It was not McClellan's own choice. But he went there, and he has come away mightily womble cropped, exceedingly used up, and upon the whole oppressed with a deep melancholy which is only relieved at intervals by hearing of Pope's misfortunes.

ELECTION.—At an election held on Saturday last at Camp Leaventhorpe, for third Lieutenant of Co. G, 51st Regiment, First Sergeant F. V. B. Yopp was unanimously chosen to that position.

Mr. Yopp is a good soldier and a worthy man, and will make a most excellent officer. He is thoroughly posted on all the drill and manœuvers of a company.

IT is related in an old story book that George Buchanan, the King's jester, once got into a fight with a person, sliced off his head and threw it, with the hat on, over the parapet of the bridge whereon the fight occurred. He then ran to the King and besought pardon for throwing the gentleman's hat into the river, which being granted, he informed the King of a slight omission he had made. He had forgotten to say that the gentleman's *head* was in it.

There is a slight omission about Pope's coat—a mistake on the other side of the question. Unfortunately when Pope's coat was taken he was *not* in it. If he had been there indeed he might have been able to sympathise with his captured officers, and been made to see sundry good and sufficient reasons for rescinding his orders and proclamations. We have our doubts however, as to the possibility of ever seeing either Butler or Pope prisoners, for in the first instance they will be sure to keep out of the way, and if they did not, we do not believe that any of our troops would take them prisoner if they knew them. Butler's cross eyes will be the death of him yet, for they will betray his identity and he will be slayed.

THE Augusta *Constitutionalist* seems to think that there is some foundation for the report that Commodore Semmes is at the mouth of the Mississippi with a fleet, which it thinks is composed of the Oreto, Scotia, "No. 290" and Merrimac, with perhaps other vessels. This may be so, but we still question it very much. That Semmes is in Southern waters is no doubt certain. He stopped some time since at Bermuda in the Scotia, and on leaving sent his card ashore. But that fact would not account for the appearance of any large number of vessels, nor for their crews.

Should there be any truth in the report, the hours of Butler's rule in New Orleans are numbered. Just as soon as Gen. Van Dorn can get co-operation on the water, so soon will he advance and retake New Orleans.

THE cargo sale here yesterday did not last long.—Everything went off like a flash, at prices—well we need say nothing about the prices, but what people are to do for something to wear at the rates now prevailing is more than we know. We will soon all be literally in Miss Flora McFlimsey's case, with "nothing to wear." And when auction cost is added to retailer's profit, there is no knowing anything about the point to which goods may not get.

IT would seem as though the Federals had not yet given over the effort to capture Vicksburg. Their fleet cannot take it, that is evident, but they may land a heavy force and attack it in the rear. The army defending Vicksburg is known to be weakened by sickness, and ought to be reinforced.

LOOK OUT FOR IT.—We cut the following from the Savannah *Republican*. There is too much truth in it, we fear. It will be as well to keep a close look out for the money and the men. We think the penalty is death, and it is only too light:—

CAUSE OF HIGH PRICES.—Charleston, we learn, is overflown with spurious Confederate notes, and it is said that the presence of a large amount of bogus money is the real cause of the enormous prices paid at the recent cargo sales. If so, the adventurers have not made so good a speculation as they supposed. The Mercury says that a number of merchants from abroad who made free use of Confederate money while there, were arrested *en route* for home and brought back to the city.

Richmond and Nashville are the two great floodgates through which these counterfeits flow into the Confederate States, and the whole thing is a part of the Yankee scheme of subjugation. They hope to ruin our currency, and the felony is patronized by their government and army officers.

There is reason why we here should keep our eyes open.

AWAY LAST YEAR, in the very heat of the summer, the tide of military success set strongly in favor of the South. The country rung with the echoes from Big Bethel, Manassas, and many another field

All along, during the fall and winter of last year, the North was full of preparation. Her foundries and her work-shops were busy turning out an artillery without a parallel in the history of war. Vast bodies of troops were raised and drilled. Gunboats were fitted out and armed with the immense guns that had been made at Pittsburg and New York, and elsewhere. This the North did, while we did little or nothing. Lulled into inaction by the delusive dream of foreign intervention, or resting satisfied with the glories won in the beginning of the campaign, we made little effort to maintain our position, and none to improve it; so that, when the spring opened, it found us weak and unprepared, while the enemy was ready for an advance at all points, and he did advance. Tennessee and Kentucky were torn from us. We were driven out of Missouri.—The coast of North Carolina was left open to the enemy. The most hopeful trembled—the firmest *almost* desponded. The battle of Shiloh first indicated the turn of the tide which is still with us. We are gradually regaining our lost ground.

This Summer, like the last, has been our time of victory. Shall this Fall like the last, be our time of inertness and neglect? We trust not. It must not be.—The enemy will take the field in the Spring with an immense force, which, by that time, he will have tolerably well-drilled, and we all know to what an extent discipline can make up for the want of higher incentives to do and dare. It will not do to underate our enemy or fail to be prepared for him. The North has as yet given no evidence of any desire or intention to relax her efforts either to subjugate or ruin us. Wherever they go their track can be traced in havoc and desolation, and long years must elapse before the cruel wounds they have inflicted can be healed. Their remembrance can never fade out.

We must expect our coasts to be harrassed during the whole of the coming winter, and nothing but the utmost vigor and determination can be relied on to protect them successfully. We will have a hard trial this winter and the coming spring. We need not attempt to disguise that fact from ourselves.

THE Northern military service is certainly a risky business. Not only does the commander or other officer stand a fair chance of being popped off by a Southern bullet, pierced by a Southern bayonet or cut into small pieces by a Southern sword, but if he escapes this, he is pretty certain to be sacrificed by his own people to appease the clamor of the populace. McClellan is now the man rapidly going down to the bottom of the wheel. Pope will be the next. Fremont has had his turn. Buell is pretty certain to be badly cut up and worsted in Tennessee, and then he must go under.

Poor General Benham made an attack upon the Confederate batteries on James Island near Secessionville, and he was pretty badly thrashed and with a heavy loss. He was arrested and carried North. We see now the announcement that he has been dismissed from the service.

The enemy has only two generals now to fall back upon. We mean two of any reputation, for they have been using up all their former great leaders so rapidly that they have lost confidence in the whole all of them. We take it that Pope and Halleck will have to go under to appease popular clamor, and then in all probability Rosecranz will be the man; for Rosecranz is a man of decided ability—more practical efficiency than either Halleck, Pope or McClellan. When they fall out with Rosencranz we suppose they will fall back upon Sigel, "the flying Dutchman," as somebody has called him, who is certainly an energetic commander, if nothing else. We may reasonably presume, however, that no matter who is set up in future, it will be some little time before the Northern papers will again proclaim their commander-in-chief "a young Napoleon," or, indeed, any sort of a Napoleon. That sort of bombast ought to be about played out.

THE recent order from the Confederate War Department excluding the officers of Pope's army from the advantages of the cartel for the exchange of prisoners, or from the privileges of civilized warfare, seems to have acted like a charm.

Knowing their fate if taken, they hang back irresolute and will not expose themselves. This course has its natural effect in discouraging the men, so that we need hardly look for any very daring deeds under Pope's command. His men will not see the backs of many Confederate soldiers, we may be sure. Indeed the soldiers who have been taken complain loudly of the cowardice of their officers, due to this cause, more than any other, we feel certain.

THE Charleston *Courier* says "It is reported that some packages of tea lately sold at $14 00 per pound in this city (Charleston) have been resold in another city at $8 00"—a good profit, if the original price, as is probable, was paid in counterfeit bills.

Dr. Edson B. Olds, a Democratic member of Congress from Ohio, recently made a speech to his constituents, in which he spoke very plainly in opposition to Lincoln and his abolition war. Parts of this speech have been published in most of the Southern papers.

As a natural consequence, Dr. Olds has been arrested and sent to Fort Lafayette. The North is a "free country," recollect that.

We expect every day to hear of the arrest of Valandighaam. We wonder that he has not been taken up before.

Old General Cass is not dead, at least he is not buried yet. We notice his name in connection with some contribution of money for war purposes.

COL. WILCOX, of a Michigan regiment, who with CORCORAN and others, was kept as a hostage for the safety of our privateers, made a speech recently in Washington, in which he was very bitter on the "great rebellion." He seemed to have been made especially mad by the fact that in the prison at Salisbury, they did not give him a knife and fork to eat his "wittles" with.—The officer in charge ought to be ashamed of himself. He has made the great WILCOX mad, all for the want of a knife and fork.

ELEVEN HUNDRED PER CENT. is a pretty fair profit on running the blockade. That is about the average now.

MILITARY EXECUTION.—The sentence of the Court Martial on Corporal Geo. H. Burger, Company E, First Regiment S. C. Artillery, who was found guilty of an intention to desert and attempting to persuade others to desert with him, was carried into effect on Sullivan's Island Thursday, precisely at 12 M. He was shot at that hour on the open space, about two hundred yards to the East of the Moultrie House, just beyond the Beauregard Battery, in full view of the blockading fleet.

The execution took place in presence of the unfortunate man's own Regiment, also Col. Keitt's Regiment, a portion of Col. Dunnovant's Regiment and the Provost Marshal's Guard, composed of a detachment from the Forty-sixth Georgia and the Charleston Battalion.

The proceedings were under the control of the Provost Marshal, Lieut. Col. Gaillard, and were marked by great military solemnity and precision. The prisoner was brought out by the guard, accompanied by the Right Rev. Bishop Lynch, who administered to him the consolation of religion, and offered up a last prayer previous to the execution.—Although he seemed deeply impressed with the lawfulness of the scene, as he marched inside the square to the stake, the band playing the dead march, the prisoner's demeanor was perfectly composed and evidenced a calm resignation to his fate.

All the balls fired, six in number, took effect in his body, and he fell perfectly insensible, although apparently alive for about five minutes afterwards.

The deceased was a native of Roundout, New York, where his parents now reside. He was but a few months over 21 years of age, and had been engaged previous to the war on several vessels trading between New York and Charleston. He was buried in the soldier's burying ground on Sullivan's Island.—*Chas. Courier.*

BY TELEGRAPH.

FOR THE JOURNAL.

CONFEDERATE CONGRESS.

RICHMOND, VA., August 27th, 1862.

In the Senate a resolution was adopted requesting the President to communicate by what authority Provost Marshals are appointed, and their pay and allowances fixed.

The remainder of the session was occupied in the discussion of a bill to amend the Conscription Law, so as to provide that persons liable to military duty shall be enrolled wherever found. The bill was amended, but before it was disposed of the Senate adjourned.

Mr. Villar, of Louisiana, offered a resolution, which was adopted, requesting the President to furnish the reports of Gens. Lovell and Duncan, and Lieutenant-Colonel Higgins, concerning the evacuation of New Orleans, and of Forts Jackson and St Philip.

Mr. West, of Missouri, offered a resolution of thanks to Commodore Montgomery and command, for meritorious and gallant services rendered on the Mississippi, with the Cotton-boat Fleet, which was adopted.

Mr. Foote offered a resolution declaring that S. R. Mallory, as Secretary of the Navy, does not possess the confidence of the country. The resolution was laid on the table.

Mr. Barksedale offered a resolution, which was adopted, for the appointment of a Joint Committee to investigate the complaints against Secretary Mallory.

Mr. Foote offered a resolution supplementary to the resolution submitted by him on Monday, recommending to the President to embody, in a proclamation to the people of the Northwestern States, the assurance that if they desist from further participation in the pending war, the Confederate States will enter into a reciprocity and commercial treaty with them of the most liberal and equitable terms.—The series of resolutions were referred to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

GEN. STUART'S CAVALRY SURPRISES POPE—CAPTURES THREE HUNDRED AND SIXTY-SEVEN PRISONERS; ALSO, POPE'S TWO HORSES, SADDLE UNIFORM-COAT AND SERVANT, SIXTY THOUSAND DOLLARS IN SPECIE AND TREASURY NOTES, AND HIS OFFICIAL LETTERS—OUR LOSS ONLY TWO KILLED AND FIVE WOUNDED.

RICHMOND, VA., August 27, 1862.

Major General Stuart's force of cavalry surprised and routed about five thousand Yankees near Catlett's Station, on the Orange & Alexandria R. R., last Friday. His command destroyed immense quantities of stores, captured three hundred and sixty-seven prisoners, including one Colonel, three Capt's. and fifteen other commissioned officers; also Gen. Pope's two horses, saddle, uniform-coat and servant; also, sixty thousand dollars in specie and treasury notes, and official letters of the highest importance from Gen Pope. The command returned next day with a loss of but two killed and five wounded. The enemy is in full retreat towards Alexandria.

FROM TENNESSEE—BUEL'S FORCES PANIC STRUCK AND SKEDADDLED.

CHATTANOOGA, Aug 27th, 1862.

Gen'l Maxey's Brigade crossed the river last night and occupied Bridgeport without firing a gun.

On Sunday morning the Yankees got frightened at McMinnville and evacuated it, leaving their stores, munitions, &c. In three hours from the time the panic commenced not a Yankee was in McMinnville.

A gentleman says the Nashville Union, says that Morgan and Forrest had a battle near Hartsville with the Yankees in which the Federals were whipped.

The Nashville Union says the Federal forces at Clarksville have surrendered to a smaller force of Guerrillas.

YANKEE REPORTS OF A BATTLE WITH GENERAL HINDMAN.

TUPELO, Aug. 26th, 1862.

Memphis papers of the 23d have been received here.—They publish an intercepted letter from Gen. Hindman to Gen Bragg, in which Gen. H. states that he has 30,000 men, Arkansians, Texans and Missourians, and only 3000 stand of arms.

The Yankee papers report a battle to have been fought at Clarendon, on the White River, in Eastern Arkansas, between six or seven regiments of Yankee infantry and eight regiments of Confederate cavalry, under General Hindman. They claim to have won a victory but announce heavy loss on both sides.

It is stated that two regiments have entered in Chicago, and that three regiments per day have passed through Philadelphia from the Eastward.

The St Louis Democrat has intelligence confirming the defeat of the Lincolnite State Militia of Missouri by Gen. Quantrille, the Southern Partizan leader. It is confessed that the militia lost two pieces of artillery and two hundred men in the fight. The battle occurred at Love Jack, Jackson county, on the Kansas border and not far from the Missouri river.

A correspondent of the Chicago Times estimates the forces under Gen. Buell at 35,000 men.

GENERAL TILGHMAN AT JACKSON.

JACKSON, MISS., Aug. 26th, 1862.

Gen. Tilghman was serenaded to-night. In response he denounced Gov. Magoffin as a childish traitor to the South. He alluded to his imprisonment and defence of Fort Henry.

The Federals liberated and carried away 300 convicts from Baton Rouge.

Two Gunboats are anchored above the mouth of Yazoo river.

FOREIGN.

RICHMOND, VA., Aug. 27th, 1862.

Northern papers of the 22d inst. have been received here. The most interesting news is the reoccupation of Clarksville, Tenn., by Confederate troops.

The Yankees have abandoned Fort Donelson, Tenn. Ten Indians regiments besides cavalry and artillery have been sent into Kentucky.

Gen. Corcoran arrived in Philadelphia on the 21st inst., and met with a gratifying reception. He has disposed of his Diary of events while he was a prisoner of war, which is soon to make its appearance in print.

Several ladies have been arrested at Parkersburg, Va., and imprisoned until they took the oath of allegiance.

In Roeback's speech at Sheffield, England, he said he would entreat the noble Lord to weigh well the consequences of what he called perfect neutrality. There has not yet been any perfect neutrality. We were at present supporting the North with every means of offense and injury to the South. He therefore begged the noble Lord deeply to consider whether the time had not come for him to be the first in Europe to recognise the Southern Confederacy. (Cries of *no, no,* and cheers.) Six months would not pass over before that was done. The Northerners would never be our friends. Of the Southerns we could make friends. They were not the scum and refuse of Europe, but Englishmen.

The New York Stock Market was feverish, in consequence of disquieting rumors from Washington. Gold advanced to 115¼; Exchange dull at 127½.

JACK MORGAN A TRUMP—HE CUTS TO PIECES AND CAPTURES THE FEDERAL CAVALRY RAISED TO CAPTURE HIM, &c.

CHATTANOOGA, TENN., Aug. 27th, 1862.

Col. Morgan's brigade encountered Gen. Dick Johnson's Federal Kentucky Cavalry on Thursday, 21st inst., near Gallatin, Tenn., in a hard fought battle.

The enemy numbered 800, and Morgan about 1,200 men. The enemy were cut all to pieces, and the remnant captured, among them Gen. Johnston and fifteen commissioned officers.

Our loss is variously estimated at from twenty five to one hundred and twenty—the former most probably correct.

Johnston's cavalry were raised for the express purpose of capturing Morgan.

General Forrest arrived after the fighting was over.

Over three hundred prisoners were captured.

CONFEDERATE CONGRESS.

RICHMOND, VA, Aug. 28, 1862.

In the *Senate*, the House resolution of thanks to Commodore Montgomery and his command, was concurred in.—Also, after considerable debate, the House resolution for a joint committee to investigate the complaints against the secretary of the Navy; yeas 15, nays 7.

The consideration of the bill amending the Conscription law was resumed. Several amendments were adopted, and the bill finally passed.

In the *House*, several resolutions of enquiry were adopted, and bills introduced.

A bill was passed increasing the corps of artillery officers to be assigned to ordnance duties.

FROM THE NORTH—INDIANS MURDERING THE WHITES IN MINNESOTA.

RICHMOND, VA., Aug. 28th, 1862.

The New York Times, of the 23d inst., has been received. Ten columns are occupied with an account of the ovation to Corcoran, the speeches in New York, etc.

There is no later news from the seat of war in Virginia, all correspondents having been excluded from the lines.

A telegram dated Philadelphia, Aug. 22d, says: Private intelligence has been received in this city, which confirms the junction of our armies. It also announces the death of Col. Coulter, of the 11th Pennsylvania regiment, on the battle field—the last three words in italics.

Letters to Gov. Ramsay say that hundreds, if not thousands, of whites have been murdered by the Indians in Minnesota.

FROM MORGAN'S COMMAND.

KNOXVILLE, TENN., Aug. 25th, 1862.

[Special to the Mobile Advertiser & Register.]

One of Morgan's men arrived here to-day from Hartsville, Tenn. He states that on the 19th, Morgan advanced near Gallatin, twenty miles north west of Nashville, on the Nashville & Louisville Railroad, and there encountered a body of eight hundred Federals. By rapid movement the trestle work on the Railroad at Landersville was burned, and the bridges on the road between Gallatin and Nashville and Nashville and Springfield, on the Henderson & Nashville Road. On the 20th Morgan returned to a point near Gallatin, with a force of only seven hundred, and engaged twelve hundred of the enemy under Gen. Richard R. Johnson, formerly a lawyer of Paducah, Ky. The enemy were routed, with a loss in killed and wounded of one hundred and eighty and two hundred prisoners, among whom are Johnson and two officers of his staff. Loss of Morgan's command, five killed and eighteen wounded.

Col. Geo. St. Legar Grenfell, and Lt. Col. Duke, greatly distinguished themselves.

Bull Nelson is retreating from Nashville towards Bowling Green.

Cumberland Gap is still invested by Gen. Kirby Smith's forces. The enemy cannot long continue the siege for the want of provisions.

Gen. Smith has proclaimed an amnesty to all Union men who will return to Southern allegiance.

FROM MAXEY'S COMMAND.

CHATTANOOGA, Aug. 28th, 1862.

Maxey yesterday had a cavalry and infantry brush with the enemy at Bridgeport, who tried to re-possess the place. Col. Mclastry's 33d Alabama, and Rice's cavalry, were all that were engaged on our side. The enemy were gallantly repulsed, and were annoyed all last night in their entrenchments there and at Battle Creek. This morning they have entirely disappeared. Eight or ten wounded on our side; none killed.

[illegible] Col. Buchanan arrived here last night, with a Federal executive party of [illegible] Jas. accompanied a Federal executive party of [illegible] Rapidan, Miss., during their peaceful march [illegible] Col. F. commanding, was met by a large force of Yankee infantry and cavalry, who drove them back in return. No estimate of the loss on either side.

CONFEDERATE CONGRESS.

RICHMOND, VA., Aug. 29th, 1862.

In the Senate the bill concerning substitutes was under consideration. After a protracted debate the first section was so amended as to provide that hereafter no substitutes will be allowed except to mechanics skilled and actually employed in some mechanical pursuit, important to the public interest in the opinion of the Secretary of War, provided, that the person furnishing such substitute shall guarantee his fidelity, etc.

Pending the consideration of the second section of the bill, the Senate went into executive session, and soon after adjourned.

In the House the day was consumed in the discussion of a bill to provide for the discharge of all private soldiers under eighteen years, and to prohibit the enlistment of such. The bill passed by a small majority.

Messrs. Foote, Barksedale, Lyons, Dupre and Bryce were announced as the Committee on the part of the House to investigate the affairs of the Navy Department.

Report of the Secretary of War.

CONFEDERATE STATES OF AMERICA,
WAR DEPARTMENT,
Richmond, August 12th, 1862.

To His Excellency JEFFERSON DAVIS,
President of the Confederate States.

SIR: Although it is not customary for the heads of departments to make reports at extra sessions of Congress, yet, in consideration of recent changes in the organization of the Army, and of the necessity for further legislation, it is deemed best to depart from this usage on the present occasion.

It became apparent, in the course of the last Spring, to all acquainted with the condition of the Army, that the acts of Congress, providing for re-enlistments, would not effect the desired object. The privilege allowed of re-enlisting corps, and even for different arms of the service, coupled with the love of change always found in camps, and heightened in the case of our armies by the monotony and discomfort of winter quarters, caused such extensive changes, that the re-enlistments tended to the disorganization of the Army.

Large numbers of our men, yearning for home, weary of the discomfort of camp life, and deceived by the apparent inactivity of the enemy into the belief that their services were no longer necessary, declined to re-enlist and prepared to turn over the burden of the war to those who had as yet borne no part of it. Efforts to procure re-enlistments and the expectation of change, relaxed the discipline of the Army, impaired its efficiency, and rendered it incapable of accomplishing what otherwise might have been achieved.

While our armies were thus passing through successive stages of disorganization to dissolution, those of the enemy recruited and re-organized, had reached a high state of efficiency, and were ready at the opening of the campaign to enter upon it, with every guarantee of success that numbers, discipline, complete organization and perfect equipments could afford.

The success they obtained under these circumstances, far from being a matter of surprise, were necessary consequences of the relative conditions of the armies, and it is truly surprising that these successes were not greater and more complete.

The plan of voluntary enlistment having failed to preserve the organization, and to recruit the strength of our armies at a time when the safety of the country required both to be effected, a resort to draft or conscription was the only alternative. To all acquainted with the true condition of things there could be no ground for doubt. In a period of thirty days the terms of service of one hundred and forty-eight regiments expired. There was good reason to believe that a large majority of the men had not re-enlisted, and of those who had re-enlisted, a very large majority had entered corps which could never be assembled, or if assembled, could not be prepared for the field in time to meet the invasion actually commenced.

There was, therefore, an interval of disorganization and weakness impending, and the enemy had already entered Virginia with an army, now known to have had more than double the numerical strength of our own and superior to it in everything but courage and good cause. It was obvious that conscription alone could save us, and it could hardly be supposed that a Constitution adopted in the midst of war, inhibited the only possible mode of raising armies.

Influenced by these and other considerations, Congress adopted the measure popularly known as the Conscript Act. Four months have not elapsed since its passage and the present condition of the army and of the country sufficiently prove its wisdom. Four months ago our armies were retiring weak and disorganized before the overwhelming force of the enemy, yielding to them the sea-coast, the mines, the manufacturing power, the grain fields, and even entire States of the Confederacy. Now we are advancing with increased numbers, improving organization, renewed courage and the prestige of victory, upon an enemy defeated, disheartened, and sheltering himself behind defensive works and under cover of his gun-boats. A military system which has done so much in so short a time, should be cherished and perfected, and its defects speedily corrected.

Soon after the passage of the Conscript Act, the department prepared to carry it out, and on the 28th of April, published General Order No. 30, a copy of which is herewith returned, prescribing regulations for the enrollment, mustering in, subsistence, transportation and disposition of conscripts.

It was determined to establish one or more permanent camps in each State, at points selected with reference to health and facilities for subsistence and transportation.—Each camp has its Commanding officer, its Drill officers, its Commissary, Quartermaster and Surgeon. The conscripts are to be assembled, drilled, taken through the camp diseases, and distributed among the regiments of the State in proportion to their respective deficiencies.

The necessity of sending them immediately into the field, has interfered with this plan of operations, but it has been carried out as far as practicable, and during any period of comparative inactivity it can be fully executed. Recruits thus prepared for the field, will be little inferior to old soldiers, and the army will be relieved from its crowded hospitals and the long train of ineffectives that now drag in its rear.

The greatest difficulty encountered in the execution of the law, has been that which constitutes the chief impediment in all involuntary military systems, the enrollment of recruits. The third section of the Act requires the enrolling officers of the State to be used with the consent of the respective Governors, and it is only on failure to obtain such consent, that the President is authorized to employ Confederate officers.

The military systems of many of the States have fallen into such disuse, that there are either no enrolling officers, or none that can be relied on. So far the experiment of using State officers has proved a failure, and I would suggest that permission be given to resort to other measures for enrolling recruits.

This may be done either by the appointment of a certain number of enrolling officers for each Congressional District, or by giving each corps supernumerary officers to act as enrolling officers for the corps. The latter plan would probably give more activity and efficiency to enrolments than the former, as the enrolling officers would be under military control, and if inefficient, might be ordered back to their regiments and be substituted by others.

The 4th and 13th sections of the act require all conscripts and volunteers to enter companies in existence at the passage of the act, thus cutting off recruits for companies mustered into service after that time. The object of this restriction was apparent, the new companies then forming were allowed thirty days to complete their organization, and had the advantage over companies in the field in recruiting. It was supposed necessary, therefore, to restore equality by giving the conscripts and volunteers after thirty days to the old companies.

The effect will be, that many fine regiments brought into service since the passage of the act will go down for the want of recruits. I think it will be well to permit conscripts to be assigned and volunteers to enter all companies in service.

It is true that the number of regiments is already too great, and that it is impossible to keep them all up. This may have been a motive for restricting recruits to old regiments and permitting the others gradually to decline. But it will be better to discriminate in the reduction of a number of regiments, and to consolidate such as become too weak to be recruited. The power of consolidating regiments, battalions and companies, is so essential that our armies cannot be maintained in a tolerable state of efficiency without its exercise. The Department has been compelled to disband corps because useless from loss of men or other cause, but as the law now stands this can only be done by discharging the entire corps and enrolling the men within the conscript age for service in other companies.

Two inconveniences attend this mode of proceeding:—First, all the men over thirty-five and under eighteen are lost, even though they have enlisted for the war. Secondly, it is doubtful whether conscripts can be enrolled out of their own States, and a company, therefore, cannot be disbanded out of the State in which it was raised without losing the whole company.

I suggest, therefore, that whenever a corps becomes so much reduced as to be unfit for service, and there is no reasonable expectation of recruiting it, the President be authorized to disband it, to put the officers out of commission and to transfer the non-commissioned officers and privates to other corps from the same State. It may be objected that this violates the contract of enlistment which is for service in the company selected by the volunteer, and thus the Government, in accepting the volunteer, impliedly engages to keep him in the company of his choice. I think that the engagement of the Government is fulfilled by retaining the volunteer in his company so long as it is fit for service, but that there is no implied promise to discharge him when his company can be no longer preserved. Such a promise would be a premium to inefficiency. A company anxious to leave the service would secure its object by rendering itself unfit to remain.

I also further recommend that power be given to enrol conscripts wherever they may be found. Military service is a debt due to the Confederacy, and the power of exacting should not depend on the accident of place. Conscription may be altogether avoided by large numbers of men, if merely crossing a line exonerates them from it. The practice of employing substitutes at pleasure, supposed to be authorized by the 9th section of the Conscript Act, has led to great abuses. The procuration of substitutes has become a regular business. Men thus obtained are usually unfit for service and frequently desert. The Department has restricted the practice by prohibiting the reception of unnaturalized foreigners as substitutes, but the evils of the system are still very great, and further restrictions are necessary.

It would be well to authorize substitution only where the services of the principal are equally useful to the public, at home as in the field. Such is the case with experts in trades necessary for the prosecution of the war, with overseers in districts of country having few whites and large numbers of slaves, and generalling in such callings as are essential to the public welfare. It is unwise to injure the public service for the benefit of individuals, and therefore no substitution founded merely on considerations of private interest should be tolerated.

In this connection I desire to call attention to what seems to be an omission in the Exemption Act. Millers, tanners and salt-makers are essential to the prosecution of the war.

The greatest defect in our present system is to be found in the rule of exemption established by the 10th section of the Conscript Act, and by the Acts of the Provisional Congress, approved December 11th, 1861, and January 22nd, 1862. They require promotion to be by seniority. To this rule no valid objection could be made if provision were made for exceptional cases in which it becomes impracticable. In long established armies seniority implies experience; and the rule is applied to individuals who, by previous examination or other test, have been found qualified for their position. In our armies there is little or no difference in the experience of our officers, and no test is applied to ascertain their moral or intellectual fitness for a commission.

As the act provides that commissions shall be granted by the President, it was supposed that this was intended as a safeguard against the admission of unqualified persons to important public trusts.

Accordingly, by General Order No. 39, a copy of which is herewith returned, Boards of Enquiry were directed to be summoned in all cases of promotion or election where the fitness of the claimant was doubtful. This, however, only keeps out unfit persons, but makes no provisions for filling vacancies in case there be no unfit person in the corps, or in case all entitled to promotion decline it. Such cases occur and they contribute an element of disorganization and inefficiency in the army.

I earnestly recommend, therefore, that in all cases where election or promotion by seniority fails to fill a vacancy with a qualified officer, such vacancy may be filled by appointment. It may be objected that this increases executive patronage, and by the intervention of examining boards, that promotion by seniority and by election may be cut off. If the increase of executive patronage be necessary to remove a great evil, its possible abuse is a poor argument against such increase. It is unwise to prefer certain evils to contingent abuses. Practically, it has been found difficult to get the examining boards to be rigid enough; they are too apt from indolence or good nature to scrutinize slightly they qualifications of brother officers, and would prove to be very unfit instruments for executive usurpation.

In this connection another serious difficulty in filling vacancies will be mentioned. It is generally supposed that the rule prescribed in the 10th section of the Conscript Act applies only to corps organized under that act; that the rule prescribed in the act approved December 11th, 1861, applies only to re-organizations of re-enlisted corps, very few of which re-organizations actually took place, and that the act approved January 22d, 1862, applies only to troops raised under an act approved May 8th, 1861. But troops were authorized to be raised by acts approved May 11th, 1861, and August 8th, 1861, and questions arise as to what act troops come under, and what rule of promotion is provided for corps which come in under the act last mentioned. It is said that troops mustered directly into the Confederate States service receive their laws of promotion from Congress, and that those raised by the Governors of States, under requisition on them by the President are governed by the laws of their respective States. It is maintained that the latter class are militia, and that, under the Constitution, Congress cannot provide for filling vacancies occurring in the militia.

Great confusion, uncertainty and inquality result from this state of things, and it is very important that a uniform rule should be applied to all. I know of no better rule than that already adopted, providing the power of appointment be given as recommended, and there be no constitutional impediments to its general application. A difficulty arises from the act authorizing the appointment of general officers which should be removed. The 6th section of the act approved March 6th, 1861, authorizes the President to organize Brigades and Divisions and to appoint commanding officers for them, who are to hold office only while such Brigades and Divisions are in service. If the casualties of service destroy a Brigade or a Division the commission of the General expires, and if separated from his command by ill health, wounds, or detached service, it is left without a head, there being no authority to appoint a successor without vacating the commission of the first appointee.

The army moreover requires the service of Generals not attached to Brigades and Divisions. There are certain duties which can be better performed by general officers than by officers of lower grade, but the merit requisite for the discharge of these duties secures promotion in the line, and officers of the line are therefore unwilling to surrender their positions for staff appointments. Brigades and Divisions are sometimes temporarily deprived of their commanders by the casualties of service, and it is desirable to assign general officers to such commands. It will be well, therefore, to increase the number of general officers to a definite excess above the whole number, not exceeding 8 or 10 per cent for the purposes above mentioned.

Congress, at its last session, authorized the appointment of eighty artillery officers for ordnance duties, the addition of fifty engineers to the provisional corps, and the organization of a signal corps, and a nitre corps.

All of these acts have been carried into execution. Eighty artillery officers for ordnance duty have been appointed and their duties prescribed and systematized. General Orders No. 24 and 46, herewith returned, require that every army corps shall have an ordnance captain, every brigade one with the rank of first lieutenant, and every regiment an ordnance sergeant. These form a corps under the Chief of Ordnance at Richmond, to whom they are required to report. Their services are important for the proper distribution and preservation of arms. Ordnance officers are also required for arsenals. For the proper discharge of ordnance duties at arsenals, and in the field it will require a corps of at least one hundred and fifty.

I recommend, therefore, that application be made for the enlargement of the corps to that number, and that a limited number be authorized with the grade of major for service with army corps.

Most of the additional engineers have been appointed and the corps has done good service. The present law permits no higher grade than that of captain, while the other corps of the provisional army are organized in conformity with corresponding corps in the Confederate States army. This discrimination is unjust and impolitic. If men of talent and acquirement are needed in this corps, promotion should be offered equal to that attainable in other branches of the service.

Engineering talent is of a high order of endowment, and should be stimulated by proper rewards. I recommend, therefore, that the grade of the Provisional Engineer Corps should be made to conform to those of the same corps in the Confederate States army.

A Signal Corps has been organized by General Order No 40, a copy of which is herewith returned. For the purpose of systematic instruction, a confidential pamphlet has been prepared by a member of the corps and printed with due precautions to avoid publicity. Should it, however, fall into the enemy's hands, no great harm would be done, as it contains the principles of the art merely, and does not disclose the key to any signal or cipher.

A Nitre Bureau has also been organized, and under its able and indefatigable head Major J. M. St. John, is doing good service. General Order No. 41, herewith communicated, was issued to facilitate the operations of the Bureau. The production of Nitre is already one thousand pounds a day, and there is good reason to think that it will reach three thousand pounds a day and supply our consumption.

A map of reconnoissance, and Major St. John's report are herewith returned. The Bureau has been directed to turn its attention to the mining of such material as are required for the army, and will do much to develop their production.

The Act authorizing bands of Partizan Rangers has been carried into execution. Apprehending that the novelty of the organization, and the supposed freedom from control, would attract great numbers into the Partizan Corps, the department adopted a rule requiring a recommendation from a General commanding a department, before granting authority to raise partizans. Notwithstanding this restriction, there is reason to fear that the number of Partizan Corps greatly exceed the requirements of the service, and that they seriously impede recruiting for regiments of the line.

The precaution has been taken to require their organization to conform in all respects to that of other troops, and it will be only necessary to brigade such of them as are not needed for partizan service, to make them in fact, troops of the line, although nominally partizans. I recommend that this be authorized.

Since the adjournment of Congress, our stock of arms has been largely increased by importation and capture. Our small arms alone, have increased from these sources not less than eighty thousand. Our supply of ammunition has also been increased by importation and manufacture, and as already stated, we may expect at no distant day that the active and methodical operations of the Nitre Corps will supply our demand and make us independent of foreign importation.

I deem it unnecessary to say anything of the operations of the army since the adjournment of Congress. The time has not arrived for their complete disclosure, but enough has appeared to show the ability of our Generals and the courage and patience of our troops.

It is to be regretted that we cannot reward such services as the army has rendered, they are infinitely above all compensation, but something may be done to show our appreciation of them. Courage and skill cannot always command promotion. Happily for us, they far exceed our means of reward, if confined to mere material benefits. It would, however, be doing our high-toned soldiers great injustice to suppose that rank and pay are their only incentives to exertion. I think that medals conferred as rewards for good conduct in the field, cultivate the spirit